

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

## JOURNAL.

VOLUME XLII. NUMBER 49.  
WHOLE NUMBER 2189.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1905.

SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.  
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

A Sub Skirmish Load  
For 200 yard ranges  
Using regular elevations  
600, 500, 400, 350, 300, 200 yards  
and  
MARKSMAN SMOKELESS

The Powder which has enabled so many organizations to use their old Springfield ranges.  
Write us for folder giving full particulars.

Rifle Smokeless Division  
LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.  
Wilmington, Del.



### EXCELSIOR BACK PRESSURE VALVE

Thoroughly reliable when used as a back pressure valve, it is equally adapted for use as a relief or free exhaust valve for condensers, and we have supplied many for this purpose. By changing position of outside lever, it will work equally well in a vertical or horizontal position, or at any angle desired.

JENKINS BROS., NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, LONDON.

## TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK.

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER Can be forged at Cherry Red Heat  
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc., Pump Piston Rods, Yacht Shafting, Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates, Boiler and Condenser Tubes. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,  
99 John Street SOLE MANUFACTURERS NEW YORK

ASK ANYONE IN WASHINGTON.  
THE limit of style, quality and value is reached in the Parker Bridget clothing. It's the ideal ready to wear.

**PARKER BRIDGET & CO.**  
HEAD TO FOOT OUTFITTERS  
9th & Pa. Ave., Washington, D. C.

## THE A-8 SUBMARINE DISASTER

teaches a cruel lesson.

The English underwater torpedoboat, A-8, of the "submarine" type, on June 8th, while cruising with conning tower hatch OPEN at ten knots and trimmed 4 degrees by the stern with six tons buoyancy, suddenly dove bow down to bottom where fifteen men were drowned or suffocated from carbon monoxide from gasoline explosion after the craft was helpless from negative buoyancy for over an hour.

The Court could not find explanatory cause for dive.

The U. S. PORPOISE, with hatch closed, upon admission of water into hull, dove 120 feet to bottom and was saved by miracle.

Rear Admiral O'Neill, U.S.N., stated officially that the "submarine" boats have such a small margin of reserve buoyancy that any accident admitting water to the hull would probably prove fatal.

Rear Admiral Melville, U.S.N., stated of stability, so necessary for safety: "It is my belief that the DIVING principle is WRONG for a submarine boat. With such a form of construction you destroy longitudinal stability."

Model tank experiments will doubtlessly solve the A-8 mystery and clearly show that the DOWNWARD BOW PULL, inherent and exclusive to the unstable DIVING "submarine" type, caused the accident, and experiments will prove that the defect is impossible to eliminate, as indicated by Rear Admiral O'Neill, who stated that the "submarine" type of underwater boats "have about reached the limit of development to which boats of this type are susceptible."

THE LAKE "SUBMERSIBLE" type of underwater boats does not DIVE, but rather submerges upon an EVEN KEEL through symmetrically disposed hydroplanes and GREAT longitudinal STABILITY, and thereby avoids the inherent dangers of the DIVING "submarine."

The Lake "submersible" can run on the bottom, but even in case of accidental negative buoyancy a drop keel can be released and the craft thereby sent rapidly to surface. If keel fail to drop the crew has sure means of escape through diving chamber.

The Lake craft carries its gasoline in superstructure isolated from inner hull where it caused explosions in English "submarines" A-2.5, and 8 and FULTON.

The Lake drop keel and diving chamber would have doubtlessly saved fifteen lives when the A-8 lost buoyancy.

The Lake craft is the survival of the fittest scientifically.

fullest investigation invited.

"NEAREST APPROACH TO ABSOLUTE PERFECTION KNOWN," U.S. Army Board Inspectors.

**LAKE TORPEDO BOAT COMPANY.**

Foreign Affairs Office.

618 Colorado Bldg.,

Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

## Bethlehem Steel Company

South Bethlehem, Pa.

Finished Guns of all Calibers, Gun Forgings, Gun Carriages, Projectiles and Armor Plate. High Grade Shafting and Forgings for Marine and Stationary Engines. Miscellaneous Forgings and Castings of all descriptions. Refined Iron, Billets and Pig Iron. Heavy Machinery of Special Design. Armor Plate Vaults.

BRANCH OFFICES:

100 Broadway, New York City. 1351 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.  
1111 Keystone Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. 430 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.  
Pennsylvania Building, Cor. 15th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Fremont and Howard Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

## COLT'S

### "NEW SERVICE" REVOLVER.

CALIBRE .45.

Colt's Pat. Fire Arms Mfg. Co.,

Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.



## THE ELECTRO-DYNAMIC COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED 1880)

BUILDERS OF HIGH-CLASS ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

AND

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES  
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MARINE WORK.

Generating Sets, Motors, Watertight Fittings, Revolution and Direction Indicators for Main Engines. Helm Indicators.

COMPLETE ELECTRIC EQUIPMENTS INSTALLED.

Correspondence Solicited.

Ave. A and North Street,

Bayonne, N. J., U. S. A.

Cable Address: "EDCO" A B C Code.

## "HORNSBY- AKROYD" OIL ENGINES

DE LA VERGNE MACHINE CO.

Main Office and Works, Foot of East 138th Street, New York.

## RUBBER COVERED WIRES AND CABLES

FOR EVERY SERVICE.

For Underground, Aerial, and Submarine use. "Safety" wires and cables have the endorsement of some of the largest users in the United States.

THE SAFETY INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE COMPANY, 114-116 Liberty St., New York.

## OUR EXAMINATION OF THE EYES GUARANTEES CORRECT GLASSES.

The Feast Nose Piece can't slip or shake off—is neat in appearance and cleanly. We fit these nosepieces to your old frames.

FEAST & CO., Opticians,  
1215 F Street, Washington, D. C.

## FIRING REGULATIONS

FOR

SMALL ARMS

for the U. S. Army and the organized Militia of the United States.  
REVISED SYSTEM. JUST ISSUED.

Approved and published by authority of the Secretary of War.

Bound in leather, price one dollar. Sent by mail prepaid, \$1.00

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL, 93-101 Nassau St., New York.



THE  
Real Estate Trust Company  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Southeast cor. Chestnut and Broad Sts.

Full-Paid Capital, - \$1,500,000  
Surplus and Profits 1,400,000

Receives deposits of Money payable by check, and allows interest thereon. Collects Interest, Dividends and Income of all kinds whatsoever.

Receives for safe keeping, Securities and other valuables, and rents Safe Deposit Boxes in Burglar Proof Vaults. Buys, sells and leases Real Estate in Philadelphia and its vicinity. Assumes general charge and management of Real and Personal Estates.

Executes Trusts of every description under the appointment of Courts, Corporations and individuals. Acts as Registrar or Transfer Agent for Corporations and as Trustee under Corporation Mortgages. Receives Wills for safe keeping without charge.

HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



Uniquely suited for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENT, SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, smut or crack by handling. Sold everywhere.

THE FRANK MILLER CO.  
249 and 351 West 26th St., NEW YORK.

NORTON & CO.  
BANKERS

WHEELING. - - W. Va.  
LOANS NEGOTIATED

Correspondence solicited with Officers of the Army and Navy

JUST  
PUBLISHED Field Service Regulations, U.S.A.

Prepared by the General Staff under the direction of the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army.

The following Field Service Regulations, prepared by the General Staff, under the direction of the Chief of Staff of the Army, have been approved by the President, and are herewith published for the information and government of the Army of the United States and for the observance of the organized militia of the United States.

Wm. H. Taft, Secretary of War.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS PUBLISHED MAY 13 PAGE 990 GIVES AN IDEA OF THE SCOPE OF THE WORK.  
PRICE BOUND IN CLOTH, 50 CENTS BY MAIL PREPAID. DISCOUNT FOR QUANTITIES.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, NEW YORK.

SCHOOLS

Wentworth

Consecutive Management for Seventy Years

Riverview  
Academy

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION THOROUGH, LIFE SANE, EQUIPMENT MODERN.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE UNDER OFFICERS DETAILED BY  
SECRETARY OF WAR

School Opens September 20

CATALOGUE ADDRESS

JOSEPH B. BISBEE, A. M.

Hampton College

Classical School  
for Girls and  
Young Ladies.

Classical Course unsurpassed. Unusual advantages in Art and Music. Fifteen minutes ride electric car from Old Point Comfort. For further particulars address

MISS FITCHETT, Hampton, Va.

Gen. A. Baird, Washington, D. C.  
Gen. Calvin DeWitt, Washington, D. C.  
Capt. Geo. H. Sands, Fort Meade, S. Dak.  
Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Washington, D. C.  
Capt. Fred. S. Strong, Orchard Lake, Mich.  
Col. R. H. Patterson, Presidio of S. F.  
Capt. Dwight E. Holley, Harrisburg, Pa.

References:

67th year. Maintained by State of Virginia.

Courses Scientific, Technical, Military. Eighty-Four Alumni on active or retired list, Army and Navy. For information apply to Scott Shipp, Superintendent.

OLNEY SCHOOL, 1152 18th Street, Wash., D. C.

Primary, Academic, College Preparatory. Best Army and Navy references among its patrons.

Mrs. VIRGINIA MASON DORSEY.  
Miss LAURA LEE DORSEY.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

St. John's College 1695-1905. Classical and Scientific Courses leading to degrees. Also Preparatory School for Boys, fitting for St. John's or other colleges. Military Department under army officer. For catalog address THOMAS FELL, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.

ST. LUKE'S SCHOOL

WAYNE, PA. (14 miles from Philadelphia). Forty-two years success in preparing boys for college or for business. Co-educational institution. Buildings all new. 30 acres for all sports. Gymnasium with swimming pool.

CHARLES HENRY STROUT, A.M., Headmaster.

Miss BUTTS'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

NORWICH, CONNECTICUT.  
Offers a healthy happy home with the best advantages for study and recreation.

A HEALTHY GROWTH

No fact better illustrates the pre-eminence of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL among American Service periodicals than the constant, steady growth of its circulation from month to month and year to year. It is likewise an impressive illustration of the hold the JOURNAL has on its special constituency.

Previous to the Spanish-American War the JOURNAL had practically reached the limit of circulation made possible by the then-existing Regular Army and Navy. Following very substantial increase in circulation, caused by the Spanish War and the Philippine insurrection, the paper has continued to steadily add new subscribers until the war-time record has been far surpassed.

It is a point worth remembering that the increase referred to has been the result of bona-fide subscriptions and newsstand sales. No lavish distribution of free or sample copies, no over-generous exchange list has played a part in this growth, neither has it been the result of a temporary interest aroused by some innovation, scheme or experiment. It is merely the deliberate judgment of the Service regarding paper it has known and approved for 42 years.

No Military Paper in America has ever possessed a circulation approaching the present circulation of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Published Weekly at New York.

PRICE, TEN DOLLARS.

The  
United  
States

Navy List

From 1772 to 1900

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

1. SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY from 1776 to 1897.
2. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.
3. SOLICITORS AND JUDGE ADVOCATES—BOARD OF NAVY COMMISSIONERS—SECRETARIES OF NAVY BOARD—JUDGE ADVOCATES GENERAL.
4. DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION.
5. CHIEFS OF BUREAUS from 1842 to 1901.
6. SKETCH OF THE NAVY from 1776 to 1798.
7. CHANGES IN TITLES OF OFFICERS.
8. GENERAL NAVY REGISTER, containing the names of all Officers of the Navy (Regular and Volunteer), from 1798 to January, 1901, alphabetically arranged.
9. HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY—Superintendents since its foundation—Midshipmen and Naval Cadets—Cader Engineers.
10. MARINE CORPS—Complete List of Officers from 1776 to January, 1901.
11. LIST OF VESSELS OF WAR IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY from 1797 to 1901.
12. RECOGNITION BY CONGRESS OF GALLANT SERVICES of Officers and others of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Edited by E. W. CALLAHAN,  
Registrar Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

L. R. HAMERSLY CO., 49 Wall Street, New York.



A RELIABLE  
ANTISEPTIC  
FOR WOUNDS, CUTS, SORES, ETC.

Relieves pain, stops flow blood and heals rapidly, leaving little or no scar. Thoroughly cleanses. Prevents blood poisoning. Destroys the pus organism.

A POSITIVE  
GERMICIDE

Adopted by and listed upon Supply Table of U. S. Public Health and M. H. Service. Can be obtained on Navy Requisitions. Send for our Special booklet to the Medical Profession.

THE SULPHO-NAPHTHOL COMPANY, 19 Haymarket St., Boston, Mass.

WOODHULL. NOTES ON MILITARY HYGIENE  
FOR OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

A Syllabus of Lectures formerly delivered at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School. By Alfred A. Woodhull, A.M., M.D., LL.D. (Princ.), Colonel U. S. Army, retired; lately Colonel Med. Dept. U. S. A.; Lecturer on Personal Hygiene and on General Sanitation, Princeton University, Third Edition, Rewritten. 18mo, 288 pages, cloth, \$1.50.

CONTENTS.—Selection of Soldiers. Military Clothing. Food. Habitations. Camps and Marches. Sewers and Wastes. Water-Preventable Diseases. Care of Troops in Field. Addenda (Aspergillosis: Inspection). Books of Reference. Index.

JOHN WILEY & SONS, 43-45 East 19th Street, New York



M. F. SELTZ.  
Civic Tailor and Draper,  
1522 F STREET. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS.

Claims for soldiers, sailors, and marines disabled in service, successfully and expeditiously prosecuted by JOHN W. MORRIS & CO. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS PUBLISHED MAY 13 PAGE 990 GIVES AN IDEA OF THE SCOPE OF THE WORK.

PRICE BOUND IN CLOTH, 50 CENTS BY MAIL PREPAID. DISCOUNT FOR QUANTITIES.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, NEW YORK.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1905.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscriptions, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering ten copies or more, \$3.00 each copy. As the purpose of this special club rate of \$3.00 per year is to encourage individual subscriptions, it is allowed for single subscriptions from members of the Services and their families, but not for companies, reading rooms, messes, or organizations of any form, to which the price is uniformly \$6.00. Club subscriptions are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York city are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,  
93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.  
Washington, D.C., Office: Rooms 926, 927, Colorado  
Building, William M. Mason, Representative.

Boston Office: 643 Old South Building, E. P. Guild, Rep-  
resentative.

## THE COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

That the coming Congressional session will be an important one to the Army and Navy of the United States is a certainty. Both the War and the Navy Departments have been assured by members of Congress who take a prominent part in naval and military legislation that the conditions will be most favorable for legislation of a general character during the coming session, even though there is a big and growing deficit in the Treasury. The war in the Far East has left its deep impression upon the minds of the people of this country, and Congressmen generally are aware that by favoring at this time increases for the naval establishment and legislation looking to the betterment of the Army, they will be acting in accordance with the popular demand of their constituents.

It is probable, however, that the Navy will receive more benefit during the coming session than will the Army. Secretary Bonaparte, while he has been at the head of the Navy Department only a few days over a month, is making himself thoroughly familiar with the needs of the Service, and has admitted to our representative in Washington that he expects to make some highly important recommendations to Congress this session. The Secretary favors a larger Navy, and believes that this increase should be along the most modern lines, and consist principally of battleships of the line and big armored cruisers. In view of the important part which the torpedo-boat destroyer has played in the Russo-Japanese war, it is expected that a recommendation will be made for an increase in this type of craft, notwithstanding the unquestionable fact that there are many officers of prominence in the Navy who have little faith in the torpedo-boat.

Last year Congress did not show a very generous spirit in making its increase in the floating strength of the Navy; but this, it must be remembered, was prior to the battle of the Korean Straits, and at a time when the National Treasury deficit was little understood by the people, who looked askance at every appropriation made by Congress. With a fair prospect that the war in the Far East is nearing its close with Japan the victor, the need for a more powerful Navy, able to protect the growing trade between the United States and the Orient, is more deeply felt and better understood now than at any other time. Another argument for the upbuilding of the Navy at this time is the fact that some of the older ships are now becoming obsolete, and have nearly outlived their usefulness; their places will have to be filled, and the most advanced naval thought of the country urges that their places be filled, ship by ship, by first class battleships.

With regard to the commissioned personnel of the Navy, it is probable that Secretary Bonaparte will make some important recommendations, many of which have been urged by his two immediate predecessors. The question of "retirement in grade," so called, by which younger officers will attain command rank, and rear admirals will serve as such for five or six years, is one of prime importance, and will again be taken up by the Navy Department with the Congress. The recent decision of the Attorney General of the United States on the operation of Section 8 of the Personnel Act, under which nearly sixty officers were placed on the retired list, has helped considerably to advance younger officers to higher rank; but its effect is after all but temporary, and it is realized that if we are to have an efficient naval establishment, able to cope successfully with the other great navies of the world, we must have young and energetic officers, holding places of responsibility, in command of ships and squadrons, so that when war breaks out and the lack of officers is more keenly felt than at

present through the addition of auxiliary ships, it will not be necessary to take an officer unused to command and place him in command of a ship worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. Whether Congress can be persuaded to look at this matter from the viewpoint of the Service is rather doubtful; but the Navy Department is now at work on the arguments for legislation along the lines here suggested.

Officers of the Navy will, of course, be interested to know that there is every reason to believe that Congress will look with favor this year upon the oft-repeated recommendation of the Department to abolish the pernicious and harmful difference in the pay of a naval officer at sea and on shore. The fifteen per cent. difference between shore and sea pay will be done away with if the promises of the members of the Senate Naval Committee and the members of the late House Naval Committee can be relied upon. There will be other important changes in the scheme of Navy pay, but it is now too early to say definitely what these will be. This is a matter which is being worked out by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Probably the most important matter from a purely military standpoint which Secretary Taft will urge upon the Congress this session will be the reorganization and increase of the Artillery Corps. The Secretary has definitely decided to ask that the strength of the Artillery be augmented by about 1,500 men and the requisite officers. This force will be used exclusively for the submarine defenses of the country and, if the Coast and Field Artillery organizations are separated, as seems most probable, it will be a part of the Coast Artillery. Regarding the separation of the Coast and Field Artillery, it is believed that the General Staff, which now has the suggestion under consideration, will agree with General Story, former Chief of Artillery, and will render a favorable report on the project. The President is known to look with favor upon the proposition, which is, by the way, a direct result of the war in the Far East, in which the field artillery of Japan has played such an important part.

Everything taken into consideration, the coming session of the Congress bids fair to be one of the most important, from a Service viewpoint, in many years. We hope that the Congress will realize the necessity for the enactment of much of this important legislation, and will show that generosity towards the Services which the people desire and which the Army and Navy regard as so necessary to the obtainment of a naval and military establishment, which, from the standpoint of efficiency, will be second to none in the world.

Those who believe that the abolition of the sale of beer at Army post exchanges was a mistake—and that view is held by a great majority of Army officers as well as by a large body of broad-minded men and women in civil life—will await with keen interest the report of Representative Littlefield, of Maine, who has gone abroad to inquire as to the manner of dealing with the liquor problem in the leading armies of Europe. Mr. Littlefield had charge in Congress of the anti-canteen bill which is now a law, and while he has until recently maintained that the measure was a thoroughly wise and wholesome one, he is evidently not so sure of it as he formerly was. The reports of unprejudiced observers as to the influence of the low grog shops and other vile resorts which have since sprung up along the boundaries of nearly every military reservation, the baleful effects of the poisonous Filipino beverages upon American soldiers stationed in the Philippines and the declared belief of a majority of Army officers that the new system is very much worse than the old, have all combined to suggest to Mr. Littlefield that perhaps the present law has not after all produced the beneficial results that he thought it would. Of course, he is not convinced on that point and is by no means ready to acknowledge that the Anti-Canteen law is a bad one. But it is an encouraging fact that he is now willing to assume that the critics of the measure are actuated by motives as upright as his own and that he is willing to grant them a rehearing. Moreover, he has resolved to study the canteen system of foreign armies, and if he does it thoroughly and with an open mind it is quite possible that he may return with more tolerant and more practical views on the whole question. "I am not satisfied," he says, "that the criticisms of the Anti-Canteen law are well founded. It has not been in operation long enough for anyone to form an intelligent opinion of its value. It has met objection from a large number of people whose views are entitled to respectful consideration, and I am ready to profit by the experiences of the European armies. Objections to it, however, in my opinion, are premature, because all the provisions of the law have not yet been put into operation—such as the construction of post exchanges, with gymnasiums, reading rooms and games, where harmless drinks may be had. When these shall have been provided and proved a failure, criticism and complaint may fairly be heard."

It now seems probable that the twelve enlisted men who were recently reported as having successfully passed their examination for commissions in the Army will, after all, be commissioned as second lieutenants, as vacancies occur during the ensuing year. Until recently it had not been thought possible to give these men commissions, but in view of the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army given and approved this week, which appears elsewhere, to the effect that under existing regu-

lations these men are entitled to receive certificates of eligibility, it is believed at the War Department that commissions will have to be given them as soon as vacancies occur. In 1902 the Attorney General of the United States decided that enlisted men in the Army who received certificates of eligibility to commissions, legally had the right to "cash in" such certificates as vacancies occurred. Mr. Root, who was then Secretary of War, later took this matter under consideration and decided, after a careful reading of the law in the case, that there must be some "competition" in the examination taken by enlisted men for commission, and that it was only legal to recommend for commissions the number of men corresponding to the number of vacancies existing in the grade of second lieutenant on July 1, and after all of the members of the graduating class at West Point had been provided for. In accordance with this ruling the regulations were at that time changed; but when the General Staff of the Army made a complete revision of the Army Regulations at a later date the regulation covering this matter was not made sufficiently clear, and it is now held at the War Department that the earlier opinion of the Attorney General must be followed this year. Because of the uncertainty which has existed in the minds of the officials at the War Department regarding the rights of these men, a change will be made in the Army Regulations, and it will be ordered that in the future only a sufficient number of enlisted men be recommended for commission to fill vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant existing in any year on July 1. This change in the regulations will not, however, affect those twelve enlisted men who were recently recommended by the examining board and by the General Staff for commissions, and they will be commissioned as soon as vacancies occur. They are as follows in the order of merit as determined by the examining board and approved by the General Staff: Corp. Edgar J. Treacy, 14th Cav.; Sergt. Edward J. Cullen, 118th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Reynold F. Migdański, 13th Cav.; Pvt. Henry Smalley, 3d Cav.; Sergt. John P. Adams, Hospital Corps; Corp. Ira Longanecker, 6th Inf.; Corp. Lawrence E. Hohl, 6th Inf.; Sergt. William C. Whitener, 37th Co., C.A.; Corp. William R. McCleary, 55th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Robert Blaine, 11th Cav., and Sergt. Frederick J. Ostermann, 3d Co., C.A.

In an article on the importance of having an Inspector of Small Arms Firing for the Army, the Journal of the Infantry Association points out that there should be present at the War Department one particular officer, an expert, who can decide quickly and correctly the questions so constantly submitted on the interpretation of some part of the regulations. Such questions, in the absence of such an inspector, are sometimes decided by officers quite out of touch with the subject. Also, an inspector would sometimes have occasion to call the attention of the proper authority to violations of the firing regulations by officers in command. "Strange as it may seem," our contemporary goes on to say, "division commanders have been known to err in orders concerning target practice. What is everyone's business is no one's business, and what is required is that there shall be just one officer who shall be responsible for target practice in the Army and all that pertains to it; who shall not only see to the efficiency of the Army in this respect, but shall see that the regulations governing such practice are strictly enforced and impartially executed."

In view of the frequent and utterly ridiculous assertion of English newspapers that more than four-fifths of the enlisted men and a large majority of the petty officers of the United States Navy are foreigners, special interest attaches to some statistics as to the British merchant marine, from which the British navy is largely recruited, which Lord Musker presented at a recent public meeting in London. He said that the British merchant service at the present time employs 511 alien captains, 2,991 alien petty officers and 40,000 alien seamen, and that there are now in the British merchant fleet vessels with not a single British subject on board. In the discussion which followed Sir John Glover declared that if England were to get rid of her alien seamen her people would starve, as there were not sufficient men to man the ships required to bring the necessary food supplies from abroad. The presence of such a large alien element in the merchant service might naturally be supposed to have a vital relation to the enlisted force of the British navy, whereas unnaturalized foreigners are not eligible to enlistment in the United States Navy.

As illustrating how strongly the victories of Japan in the present war have appealed to the imagination of Oriental races, it is worth while to note an address presented by eighty-eight Filipino law students at the Law School of the Philippines in Manila to the Japanese Consul General in that city. That address, prepared in recognition of Admiral Togo's victory in the battle of the Sea of Japan, includes the following expressions: "To-day it is evident that discipline, patriotism, self-sacrifice and heroism are not found only in the Occident, but, on the contrary, in the Orient they have brought victory after victory to the Japanese arms. The triumphs of Togo have enlarged the horizon of the eastern problems, indicating a powerful factor toward their solution. The Philippines, our own country, is involved in these problems; hence the general interest which these campaigns have awakened among our people; hence the sympathy which their success inspires."

Major Charles G. Morton, 6th U.S. Infantry, is a thorough believer in the district system of recruiting for the Army, and points out that ours is the only great nation that recruits in any other way. Under the district system as practised, for example, by Great Britain for more than thirty years, men on enlisting find themselves among others from the same neighborhood, which helps to make them contented. The temptation to desert is diminished by the knowledge that the deserter, returning to his home, is in danger of detection at every step. Moreover, the system would build up in every district a pride in its regiment and through that a larger respect for the Army as a whole. Major Morton would localize the thirty regiments of Infantry by assigning each to a given district. "In spite of the lessons of our history," he continues in a discussion of this question in the Journal of the Infantry Association, "in spite of the millions upon millions the country has paid just because it did not have a sufficiently large army at the outbreak of its wars, the fact remains that to-day the Army is unpopular and must do without many things needed for its efficiency simply because Congress feels no popular demand to vote more money. This matter of making ourselves desired by the people is one we have never handled with sufficient judgment. For instance, we keep many regiments in the West where votes are scarce, while we leave great States like Pennsylvania and Massachusetts without a single soldier, except the few artillerymen in their coast defenses. What effect this has I will illustrate by an example. Not many years ago there came a handful of soldiers to a populous center as the first garrison of a newly started post. That garrison was received with hisses by the labor unions, and with neglect and indifference by everyone else. In a few years it was increased to a regiment, and the post had become a beautiful park, visited by thousands of people every Sunday. When the regiment went to Cuba its farewell from the citizens was most heartfelt and sincere. When its thinned ranks returned, the demonstrations of joy and sympathy still form a touching recollection in the hearts of all who witnessed them, and the people with solemn ceremony placed a tablet of bronze where all might read it to commemorate the fallen."

Major Medorem Crawford, Art. Corps, U.S.A., in an indorsement published in the Baltimore Sun, is quoted as indorsing the opinion, frequently expressed by other members of the Service, that the pay of the Army, both as to officers and men, should be advanced to offset the increased cost of living. It is a fact which should appeal to the consideration of Congress that, while the pay of members of civilian professions and of specialists employed in great business enterprises has been enormously increased within the last decade, the pay of Army officers is practically what it was twenty-five years ago. Meanwhile the necessary expenses of an officer in the cost of living, uniforms and other items have increased anywhere from twenty-five per cent. to fifty per cent. In short, he has not received the "square deal" promised to him when he entered the Service, nor has the enlisted man. "In proportion to the responsibility of an Army officer," says Major Crawford, "the pay is small. Men in civil life that have his responsibility get a great deal more money for their ability. The only incentive for most officers is the fact that by staying in the Army they have steady 'jobs,' as it were. But they have no chance to save anything to help them in old age. If we want to get good men in the Army, and if we want to keep what good men we now have, the pay of the enlisted men will have to be increased in all branches of the Service. Thirteen dollars is not enough for a private in these days. That was the pay years ago, but we're not taking the men now that we did then. Enlisted men now have to be men with some brain caliber, especially in the Artillery Corps. Much more is required of a private now in this branch, and the money they receive is not a sufficient inducement to make them stay. Of course, when a man's enlistment is up he is able to get a good position in civil life if he is bright and sober, and the men know this. When they can become something in civil life they are not willing to stay in the Army on the small pay they get."

Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs, of the British navy, who contributes to a symposium on "National Maritime Rights and Responsibilities in Time of War," published in the North American Review, points out that the differences between the naval and marine practices of Great Britain and those of other nations are due to Great Britain's superior strength on the sea. The British, for example, hold that it is unjustifiable to sink a prize ship, their view being that in almost any conceivable case a British captor would have a port to which he could take his prize, while the Germans, for instance, who hold that a prize ship may be sunk, doubtless base their contention on the likelihood that a German commander might have to convoy his prize a great distance, meanwhile running the risk of losing it and his own vessel. As to the circumstances attending a declaration of war, Lieutenant Bellairs says: "Since all the initial stages of a British war are on the sea, on which it is an axiom of Great Britain's policy to be completely prepared, that Power can have no interest in the doctrine that hostilities should be preceded by a formal declaration of war. We know that, in the majority of cases, hostilities are commenced by what is euphemistically termed 'the first blow,' and that all the great Powers must plead guilty to this practice. The British policy, on the outbreak of a crisis, is

to resort to shadowing the prospective foe. This is effected by the distribution of ships so as to bring all the enemy's warships, or vessels capable of being armed, under the unwelcome observation of an equal or stronger force. This enables a great naval Power to bring about decisive issues at the earliest moment, and it is far the most efficient protection she can devise. Shadowing gives the prey into her hands, whereas its abolition would leave the bird in the bush. While the process is extremely irritating to others, it cannot be doubted that it is indispensable to Great Britain, and that she regards it as of importance to the preservation of peace by demonstrating the efficiency of her preparations. If, therefore, the question of shadowing should be raised at an international conference, she will maintain her rights on this point as tenaciously as she formerly held to the right of search."

In the course of an article on "The Truth About Naval Administration," published in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, Constr. Thomas G. Roberts, U.S. N., suggests the creation of a Navy Board to supplant both the General Board and the Board on Construction. This board should consist of the Admiral of the Navy, a Chief of Personnel, and the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Navigation, Ordnance, Construction and Repair and Supplies and Accounts. Such a board should be vested with the powers of a general staff. "A board constituted as above," says Constructor Roberts, "would possess the necessary and essential elements required in a working board to consider all matters military and industrial, in peace or war. The Surgeon General and the Commandant of the Marine Corps have been omitted only because their duties are such as to require their presence elsewhere in routine work, and because they are not essential to the board except on rarer occasions when the action touches upon matters concerning their departments. To omit them from the board would be unfair and damaging to the Government's interests, since the very fact alone would put them at a great disadvantage in representing their departments. Therefore it is essential that they become members of the board subject to a call by the board only whenever matters under their departments are considered; and also, as a safeguard to secure their rights, they should become members at any time at their own request to consider anything concerning their departments. By this arrangement there is a majority of line officers to act on the military functions of the fleet, as well as to determine the types of ships and all other matters. This board consists of a representative of every branch, none of the Government's eyes are blind, and the board has at its fingers' ends all the knowledge of the Navy, which prevents an action being taken whose effect on any branch was not known or thought of at the time. None others than heads of bureaus are experts in the true sense of the word."

An interesting feature of the current number of the United States Navy League Journal is a reprint of the letter written by John Paul Jones Sept. 14, 1775, to Joseph Hewes, chairman of the Marine Committee of the Continental Congress, regarding the selection of the first list of officers of the United States Navy. The letter emphasizes the importance of making wise selections, describes at length the prime qualifications of an acceptable officer and urges that the utmost care be taken against issuing commissions to unworthy applicants. "It is by no means enough," says the writer of this historic letter, "that an officer of the Navy should be a capable mariner. He must be that, of course, but also a great deal more. He should be as well a gentleman of liberal education, refined manners, punctilious courtesy, and the nicest sense of personal honor. \* \* \* The naval officer should be familiar with the principles of international law, and the general practice of admiralty jurisprudence, because such knowledge may often, when cruising at a distance from home, be necessary to protect his flag from insult or his crew from imposition or injury in foreign ports. \* \* \* Coming now to view the naval officer aboard ship and in relation to those under his command, he should be the soul of tact, patience, justice, firmness and charity. No meritorious act of a subordinate should escape his attention or be left to pass without its reward, if even the reward be only one word of approval. Conversely, he should not be blind to a single fault in any subordinate, though at the same time he should be quick and unfailing to distinguish error from malice, thoughtlessness from incompetency, and well-meant shortcoming from heedless or stupid blunder. As he should be universal and impartial in his rewards and approval of merit, so should he be judicial and unbending in his punishment or reproof of misconduct."

Many suggestions have been made with regard to the naming great ships of our new Navy, but the fact remains that the present system is excellent. Naming battleships and cruisers in honor of States and cities appeals to popular pride and arouses public interest in our naval progress. Moreover, it is helping to banish the last faint, lingering traces of sectional feeling between the North and the South, and it is a recognition of the fact that the Navy is distinctly a national institution, in organization, in character and purpose. In this respect our present system of naming warships exerts an educational influence which is thoroughly wholesome. "The fact," says the New Orleans Picayune, "that some of the greatest ships in the firing line of the national Navy have been named for Southern States shows that there

is no narrow sectionalism in the Navy Department. For instance, not only is the Mississippi to be a thirteen-thousand ton ship, but the Louisiana, now being built, is a sixteen-thousand ton ship. Whenever there shall be a great war for the defense of the grand republic of the Western Hemisphere, not only will battleships with Southern names be found on the firing front upon the sea, but whether on land or sea, there will be men of Southern blood among the foremost, and the lovely and noble women of the South will be there to cheer them on as they were in the war of the Revolution, in the war of 1812-15, and in the war of sections of 1861-65. Where there are such glorious women there will also be men who are the bravest of the brave. Each is the necessary complement and corollary of the other."

The following is a summary of the enlistments of the line of the Army during the month of June, 1905: Enlistments in cities, 1,936; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 583; total number of enlistments, 2,519. Classified as follows: Infantry (white), 972; Coast Artillery, 474; Engineer battalions, 39; Cavalry (white), 632; Field Artillery, 91; U.S. Military Academy detachments, 7; Infantry (colored), 97; Cavalry (colored), 114; Indian scout, 1; Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 3; Philippine Scouts, 89. During the three months ending June 30, 1905, 5,794 recruits were enlisted for the line of the Army at the various recruiting stations. The station at 25 Third avenue, New York city, in charge of Major J. B. Jackson, 11th Inf., tops the list with 364 recruits enlisted. The station at San Francisco in charge of Capt. W. P. Burnham, 20th Inf., comes next with 264 recruits.

Much interest attaches to the preliminary trials of the first-class battleship Virginia, now nearing completion at the Newport News Shipbuilding Works. The machinery has progressed to that point where the various parts can be safely tested under steam, and it is not saying too much to assert that few vessels commissioned in the United States Navy have caused the same amount of enthusiasm as this fine specimen will. It is uncertain when the Virginia's official trials in free route will take place, but it is confidently believed that next March will see the ship about ready for commission. The Virginia is the successor to a ship of the line bearing the same name which long before the Civil War was laid down at the Boston Navy Yard. The secession of Virginia made the name distasteful to the then ruling powers at the Navy Department and the ship was duly launched as the Vermont, for many years the receiving ship at the New York Navy Yard.

The big, new concrete drydock just completed at the Boston Navy Yard will be tested on Aug. 12. A report has been received by the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department that the dock is ready for its official test, and the armored cruiser Maryland has been designated by the Department as the ship which will be placed in the dock during the test. All the reports received by the Bureau of Yards and Docks indicate that the dock will meet all the requirements of the Service. The dock was begun about four years ago, but because of troubles with the original contractors its completion has been considerably delayed. It is constructed after the most approved ideas and will be capable of receiving any ship in the Navy. It is 750 feet long by 101 feet 8 inches wide.

Navy officers who have served among the Hawaiian Islands will be interested to know that the missionary ship Morning Star brings news to Honolulu of a terrible storm which has devastated the Caroline Islands, causing considerable loss of life and great destruction of cocoanut groves and other food supplies of those far-away islanders. At Ponape the effects of the storm were especially severe, the schooners Ponape and Diana having been lost with all hands on board. The Morning Star is a small vessel having sails and an auxiliary screw, but depending upon sails for her long voyages. Her mainmast is her smokestack.

The Navy Department has decided that the battleship Missouri, recently with the Battleship Squadron at Hampton Roads, shall re-enforce the Asiatic Squadron as soon as some necessary repairs are completed at the New York Navy Yard. These repairs include the emplacement of a new steam cylinder and the repainting of the ship from stem to stern. This overhauling will be carried out as speedily as possible, as it is the desire of the Navy Department that the vessel shall be in Philippine waters not later than October 1.

The first and second divisions of the North Atlantic Fleet, under command respectively of Rear Admirals R. D. Evans and C. H. Davis, and consisting of the battleships Maine, Missouri, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Iowa and Massachusetts, sailed from New York Aug. 1 for Frenchman's Bay, Me. The vessels presented a splendid appearance and as they steamed down the Hudson River and bay there was a continuous toot of steam whistles from harbor craft in salute.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., says: "There cannot be an efficient navy in any nation without an efficient engineer corps. Great Britain has the greatest and best navy and the best engineer corps. Unfortunately for America we have no engineer corps, but used to have the best in the world."

Assistant paymasters for the Navy, as has been noted, as soon as commissioned will be ordered to attend a school of application where a systematic and thorough course of instruction will be enforced, the course consisting in the special and technical duties of a paymaster. Heretofore it has been the practice to assign newly commissioned assistant paymasters to one of the receivingships for instruction, but this, for many reasons, has not been found altogether satisfactory, partly for the reason that little of the purely military aspect of their life has been instilled, and partly in that more or less slipshod methods have been embraced instead of the strict accountability which is a part of the naval paymaster's duty. Paymaster General Harris brought to the attention of the Department the necessity for the establishment of a School of Application, and the Secretary promptly issued the necessary orders. The instructors in this school will include representatives from the office of the Auditor of the Navy Department, of the Treasury Department, and from the Paymaster General's Office, who will give practical instruction in the professional duties of the Pay Corps, including auditing accounts, all sorts of transfers, closing the accounts of enlisted men and officers lost in wreck, accounts of men absent from the United States indefinitely, as in Arctic exploration, the accounts of insane men unable to sign pay vouchers, the accounts of retired officers traveling abroad, and in a general way these young men will enjoy the privilege of essaying pretty nearly all of the vagaries to which pay accounts in the Navy are liable. In addition to this, however, the instruction will include signaling, setting up drills, manual of the sword and other military features. These last instructions will be under the direction of a competent line officer, and it is the intention of the Secretary and of Paymaster General Harris to have the first class, numbering twenty-four, thoroughly instructed in all the duties of an officer afloat and ashore. The sessions will be held in the Naval Medical School in Washington, and the course will cover something like two months. This method of insuring accuracy and confidence for the younger members of the Pay Corps is an excellent move from all points of view. Hitherto the technical knowledge of the type in the pay department of a ship has been gained by a series of hard knocks and numerous mistakes, but the system here inaugurated will eliminate this method of slipshod education, substituting for it a certain and sure course fitted exactly to the wants of the situation and destined to fill the Pay Corps with men who can be entrusted with the various ramifications of pay accounts, with a certainty that the Bureau of Official Suspicion, generally called the Auditor for the Navy Department, will pass the accounts of the home-coming paymaster with accuracy and dispatch.

An exciting rowing match between cutters from the torpedo station at Newport, R.I., was rowed in the harbor on July 29 and was won by the torpedo station crew by seventeen seconds. The judges were Lieut. Comdr. P. W. Hourigan, U.S.N., for the training station, and Lieut. H. I. Cone, U.S.N., for the torpedo station. The judge at the finish was ex-Mayor Garretson and the starter J. G. Costello, of the Newport Herald. It was a good race, and there was no attempt on the part of either coxswain to leave his own water, but each pulled a straight course for the finish line. There was also no interference on the part of the spectators' boats, which all kept well away from the racers. The distance was two miles straightaway, from off the wharf at the Huntington place near Castle Hill to a line drawn to the spindle west of the breakwater. The two boats got away well together, the training station crew being a trifle quicker and taking the lead at the start and pulling the faster stroke, running up to forty-eight, against forty-two for the torpedo station. The two boats continued to race side by side and with about four lengths between, until they were abreast of the big guns at Fort Adams, when the torpedoes began to forge to the front. As the crews drew abreast of the wireless mast at the station, the torpedo crew began spouting and drew to the front. They pulled a stronger stroke of about forty-six, against forty-three by the training station boys. The apprentices regged away for every inch of pull that was in their arms, but the more experienced and heavier men in the torpedo station boat had the best of it at the finish. The winners came in about four lengths ahead at the finish, the time being torpedo station, seventeen minutes six seconds; training station, seventeen minutes twenty-three seconds. The match was made for \$15 an oar and \$30 for the coxswain, making a purse of \$420 in all. Besides, there was the usual outside betting by various supporters of the rival crews.

Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Colorado, in reviewing the case of Pvt. Oscar L. Goodman, 12th Battery, Field Art., found guilty of violation of the 62d Article of War, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for two and one-half years, says: "The proceedings and findings are approved. The sentence is deemed excessive for the offense of which the prisoner was found guilty. The first offense was making a false statement to his commanding officer that he had a blouse in the tailor shop. The punishment for this offense is discretionary, but for a false report by a non-commissioned officer the limit of punishment prescribed by Executive Orders is reduction, forfeiture of \$8 and confinement for ten days. The punishment should be no greater for a private soldier who commits the same offense. The second offense was the larceny of a pair of shoes of the value of \$2.19. The limit of punishment prescribed by Executive Orders for this offense is dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for one year. The term of confinement imposed is reduced to one year. As thus modified, the sentence is approved."

Gen. T. J. Wint, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Missouri, in reviewing the case of Pvt. Geo. Nimmo, Co. L, 18th Inf., found guilty by a G.C.M. at Fort Leavenworth of violation of the 40th and 62d Articles of War, and sentenced to be confined for four months and to forfeit \$10 of his pay per month for the same period, says: "In the foregoing case it appears from an examination of the evidence that at the time the accused reported for duty on provost guard a proper inspection as to his condition should have prevented his entering upon such duty, thereby obviating the serious results that followed. The following errors are noted

in the record: 1st, the judge advocate is not shown to have been sworn; 2d, a misdescription of the charges appears in the plea as entered; 3d, in the sentence the character of the confinement is not indicated, the usual designation 'at hard labor' being omitted; and 4th, the proceedings are not signed by the president of the court. The commission of such errors has been repeatedly called to the attention of this court, and their constant recurrence evidences an inexcusable carelessness in supervising the record, and an entire disregard by the president and judge advocate of a recent letter of instructions from the department commander requiring each of them to carefully scrutinize these records before forwarding the same to the reviewing authority with a view of eliminating such errors. The proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved. Private Nimmo will be released from confinement and restored to duty."

All accounts agree that the sailors of Admiral Sigsbee's squadron who went from Cherbourg to Paris to escort the remains of John Paul Jones made an excellent showing, and had a highly enjoyable time of it. The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette makes the following comment: "The American man-of-warman appears to be younger than his British and French confrere—a very alert and altogether very likely young man. It is doubtful if the guard of the 'special' from Cherbourg had ever charge of so much high spirits. All regulations—and they are dreadfully serious on a French railway—were set at nought, and even the alarm bell rang repeatedly, merely by way of emphasizing the joyousness of the passengers. It took the 'chef de train' the first hour or two to get used to it. The Parisians were much struck with the simplicity of the men's equipment and the camaraderie displayed between officers and their command. There is a great absence of formalism in the bearing of sailors and marines, but one has the feelings that they are meant for use. When on the march they have the free swing of the sailor man on shipboard and an air as if fire and water would not stop them."

In spite of reports to the contrary, Major General Corbin, commander of the Philippines Division, and Governor General Wright are working in perfect accord in dealing with the outlaw bands in Samar, Cavite and other provinces of the archipelago. Noting the report that an order would shortly be issued instructing him to report directly to the Governor General, General Corbin is quoted in the Manila Times as saying: "A formal order of this kind is hardly required, although I have recommended to the War Department that such an order be issued. The Governor General and I are working in absolute harmony in the disposition of troops and I am ready at any time to send troops to any place that he may indicate to suppress disorder. The military is here for the purpose of aiding the civil authorities not alone to suppress disorder, but to maintain order. Our aims are identical, and this is now realized by the government here and the Governor General will have no hesitation in asking for troops whenever they may be required. In case of a disturbance in any portion of the archipelago, it only needs a request from the Governor General and troops will be sent immediately to quell it."

Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Appel, Med. Dept., U.S.A., in charge of medical supplies in the Philippines Division, is quoted by the Manila Times as stating that probably not less than \$100,000 worth of surgical instruments and medical supplies have been stolen from the supply depot during the last four years. Two civilian employees of the depot have been arrested on charges of stealing supplies. Colonel Appel says: "For the past three months we have been taking an inventory of the property in the depot, but it will be another three months before this is concluded. We have on hand over \$1,000,000 worth of medical supplies, and to take an inventory of this is a task requiring months. Of this amount \$200,000 worth are surgical instruments, and it is these, together with expensive and non-bulky drugs, that have been stolen."

Speaking of the Philippine Constabulary, the Manila Sunday Sun remarks: "Another acknowledgment on the part of the Government of the inability of the Constabulary to cope with the situation in Samar is the placing of one-half that island under military rule. Truly have the prophecies of the olden days come true. The vindication of General Jakey Smith and Major Glenn may have been long in the coming, but it has come at last. The only criticism we have to make is Why half of the island? Conditions throughout the entire island are very unsatisfactory."

Manila press despatches of July 17 state that the campaign in Cavite and Batangas provinces against the Pulijans and ladrones has ended. Col. Winfield S. Edgerly, 2d U. S. Cav., who has been operating against the outlaws, will withdraw, leaving the constabulary to maintain order. Organized ladronism has been suppressed. The combined army and constabulary captured in the campaign five hundred and eleven guns and killed seven troublesome leaders. Of the original bands, estimated to have numbered seven hundred men, half of them have been killed or scattered and dozens have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment."

The court-martial case of Lieut. Morris C. Foote, 26th Inf., was sent by the War Department to the President this week for his final action. Lieutenant Foote was recently tried at Fort Snelling on the charge of having falsified his accounts and for various other alleged financial irregularities. He was found guilty by the court and sentenced to be dismissed from the Army. The War Department this week also sent to the President the papers in the case of Lieut. Marion B. Wilhoit, Art. Corps, sentenced to dismissal by a G.C.M. for duplication of his pay accounts and scandalous conduct, as has been heretofore noted.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department this week for the construction at the new naval hospital in Washington, D.C., of a power house of about 88 feet 6 inches long by 36 feet wide and with a perforated radial molded brick chimney 75 feet high. The only bid received for the power house was that of the General Supply and Construction Company of New York, at \$18,391. Bids

for the construction of the chimney were as follows: General Supply and Construction Company, of New York, \$3,900; H. R. Hennicke, of New York, \$1,983.50; M. W. Kellogg, of New York, \$1,943; Custodian Alphonse Chimney Construction Company, of New York, \$2,375; Weber Steel Cement Chimney Company, of Chicago, \$2,250, and Royce & Ricketts, of Washington, at \$1,970. Merritt & Company, of Philadelphia, submitted alternate bids for fireproofing, one at \$2,500 and the other at \$2,900.

The President this week accepted the resignation of two officers of the Army "for the good of the Service." They are Lieut. William E. Goolsby, 21st Inf., and Lieut. Frederick B. Neilson, 12th Cav. Charges of irregularities in his accounts had been preferred against Lieutenant Goolsby, but as the witnesses for and against him were in distant parts of the United States and the Philippines, it was decided by the authorities to be better to accept his resignation "for the good of the Service," than to put the Government to the expense of trying him. Lieutenant Neilson was also charged with certain financial irregularities. Another resignation, but of a regular character, occurred in the Army this week. Second Lieut. R. W. Thompson, 1st Inf., resigned his commission in order that he might accept a lucrative position in civil life. His resignation was accepted with regret.

No less than forty-three teams will be present at Sea Girt, New Jersey, from Aug. 24 to Sept. 9 next to compete in the National Match and other competitions. The teams will include one from Hawaii, which will compete for the first time at Sea Girt. The following will be represented by the teams: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, District of Columbia, Army Rifle, Army Carbine, Navy, United States Military Academy, United States Naval Academy, South Dakota.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., who is supervising the work of dredging out the Ambrose channel and other important work at New York, has notified the Onderdonk Contracting Company, which is doing the work in Ambrose channel, that unless it resumes work by Aug. 10 its contract will be declared forfeited. Owing to a disagreement between the present management of the Onderdonk Company and the Metropolitan Dredging Company, which furnished the contractor with boats and machinery to do the work, no progress has been made on the contract since June 23. No settlement of the differences appears likely and the Government will probably readvertise the contract. This will mean a further serious delay in the progress of the work.

The Acting Secretary of War has approved the recommendation of Major Glenn, in command of the recruiting depot at Columbus Barracks, that a band leader be employed for duty at Columbus and be paid out of the proceeds of the post exchange there. It was held by the Acting Secretary of War that the employment of a band leader would add to the entertainment of the recruits and that his pay could lawfully be taken from the post exchange fund. The idea is to have the leader organize recruit bands. Under the regulations members of this recruit band can not be kept at the depot for longer than six months and the band must not exceed fifteen members. It is probable that band leaders will be employed in a similar way for the other recruiting depots.

The report of the board of which Lieutenant Colonel Ruhlen, Quartermaster's Department, was the president, appointed to select a site for an Army post in the vicinity of Buffalo or Niagara, New York, has not yet been made and will probably not be made much before the return to Washington of Secretary Taft. While nothing definite pertaining to the decision reached by the board can yet be obtained, there is some reason for the belief that the board will select the Niagara site.

The French cruisers Gloire, Condé and Admiral Aube, three sister ships, each of 10,000 tons and carrying crews of 600 men, have been selected to visit the United States to participate in the ceremonies connected with the final interment of the remains of John Paul Jones. The squadron will leave Brest early in September.

The following assignments of field officers, 4th U.S. Cavalry, to squadrons of the regiment was announced on July 23: Lieut. Col. C. A. Varnum, to the 2d Squadron; Major James Lockett, to the 1st Squadron; Major Elon F. Willcox, to the 3d Squadron; Major Frank A. Edwards, to the unassigned list.

The next annual reunion of the National Society, Army of the Philippines, will be held at Chicago, Oct. 9, 10 and 11, 1905. Information may be obtained from the secretary, F. Warner Garling, 408 American Bank Building, Kansas City, Mo.

The 11th Company, Coast Art., which has been at Fort Washington, Md., for the past three months, has been ordered to return to its proper station at Key West. The 11th Company was brought to Fort Washington from Key West in the latter part of April to take part in the Army and Navy maneuver exercises on the Potomac about the middle of June. The company was to have returned home about a month ago, but the appearance of fever at Key West is said to have been the cause of their remaining there.

The 1st Squadron of the 12th Cavalry (seven officers and 167 enlisted men) arrived on July 31 at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, for station.

The headquarters, band, 2d and 3d Battalions of the 4th Infantry (nineteen officers and 370 enlisted men) arrived on July 20 at Fort Thomas, Ky., for station.

Companies B and C, 27th Infantry (five officers and 114 enlisted men), arrived on July 31 at Fort Sheridan, Ill., from Fort Thomas, Ky.

## RULING ON AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has prepared and the Acting Secretary of War has approved an important report upon the memorandum of the Military Secretary of the Army in the matter of the issue of certificates of eligibility to the enlisted men who have recently passed the qualifying examination as a condition precedent to their advancement to the grade of second lieutenant. Inasmuch as this opinion embodies an outline of the history of a controverted question, it is worth reviewing at some length.

The Act of Congress approved July 30, 1892, authorized the President to prescribe a system of examination for enlisted men to determine their fitness for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant, and provided that all unmarried soldiers under thirty years of age, who are citizens of the United States, are physically and morally acceptable, and who have served honorably not less than two years in the Army, should have the right to compete for promotion under such examinations. It also stipulated that vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant "heretofore filled by the promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers of the Army under the Act approved June 18, 1878, shall be filled by the appointment of competitors favorably recommended under this act in the order of merit established by the final examination." The act further provides that "each man who passes the final examination shall receive a certificate of eligibility setting forth the subjects in which he is proficient and the especial grounds upon which the recommendation is based, but not more than two examinations shall be accorded to the same competitor." This act in effect describes, in part, a special class of enlisted men as eligible for promotion, and in order to complete the description and to determine the number of the eligible class so described, revives the requirements of a previous act which provides that: "Hereafter all vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled by appointment from the graduates of the Military Academy so long as any such remain in the service unattached. And any vacancies remaining shall be filled by the promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers of the Army."

Regulations in furtherance of the Act of July 30, 1892, were promulgated from time to time until April 7, 1898, when an opinion was rendered by the Attorney General in which it was held that: "One who passes a successful examination and becomes a certificate holder, unless his certificate is vacated by sentence of court-martial, is entitled under the provisions of the Act of June 18, 1878, which are incorporated into the present act to that extent, to promotion as second lieutenant after the graduates of the Military Academy shall have been provided for. \* \* \* My opinion is that the matter of time undertaken to be prescribed by General Orders, and the regulation for a second examination of those who have already passed a successful examination and hold certificates of eligibility, are eliminated in considering the rights of those holding certificates of eligibility to promotion under the provisions of the Act of July 30, 1892. It was obviously the intention of this law to give an enlisted soldier who had, by his practice, experienced his active training in the Army, upright conduct and faithful service shown himself to be meritorious, an opportunity for promotion, and when he has passed the examination and received a certificate of eligibility, he was then upon the same footing as one who held a diploma from the Military Academy of the United States, and was entitled to promotion to such vacancy as might exist in the grade of second lieutenant in the Army after the graduates of the Military Academy, who are given preference by law, are commissioned and assigned. A graduate of the Military Academy is by law entitled to be assigned when a vacancy occurs. So is one who is certified as eligible under the Act of July 30, 1892, and it would seem to be as consistent to say that if the former is not promoted within a certain period after graduation he shall return to the Academy and secure a new diploma as that the latter by lapse of time shall cease to be eligible unless he passes another examination."

The view of the Attorney General as quoted above seems to have been accepted by the War Department and acted upon in the advancement of enlisted men until May 8, 1903, when a new interpretation was placed upon the statute by the Secretary of War, Mr. Root, in a decision which stipulated that the number of enlisted men to be selected for advancement as a result of the competitive examination "shall not exceed the number of vacancies remaining on July 1 after the graduating class of the United States Military Academy has been provided for." As this requirement does not appear in the existing Regulations, the Judge Advocate General concludes that there has been a reversion to the older interpretation of the statute law laid down in the opinion of the Attorney General already quoted. But as the Act of July 30, 1892, stipulated that each man who passes the "final" examination shall receive a certificate of eligibility, the Judge Advocate General suggests that the act would seem to contemplate at least the existence of a preliminary examination, and to authorize the President, in his discretion, to provide for a preliminary inquiry into the qualifications of candidates with a view to the selection of those who should take part in the final competitive examination.

The Act of June 18, 1871, which is in part revived by the Act of July 30, 1892, makes no mention of July 1 nor of any other date, but simply stipulates that all vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled by graduates of the Military Academy "so long as any such remain in the Service unassigned." But as there is not and never has been any authority for the retention of unassigned graduates in the military service save by their appointment to office as second lieutenants or as additional second lieutenants in the Army, the Judge Advocate General suggests that the clause last above cited relates to graduates who were holding appointments as additional second lieutenants, and this, he continues, appears to have been the view of the Attorney General, as he says, in the opinion we have already cited, that certificate holders are entitled "to promotion to such vacancies as might exist in the grade of second lieutenant in the Army of the United States after the graduates of the Military Academy, who are given the preference by law, are commissioned and assigned."

In this aspect of the case, according to the Judge Advocate General, it would appear that, when existing officers in the grade of additional second lieutenant have been promoted, and the graduating class of the Military Academy for the current year have been provided for, the vacancies remaining should be filled by the appointment of enlisted men in the manner prescribed by the Act of July 30, 1892. "If the legislation of 1878 and 1892 be carefully read," the Judge Advocate General continues, "I think it will appear that it was the intent of Congress to authorize the annual advancement of a number

of enlisted men, if vacancies existed to which they could be appointed when the rules laid down in the Act of 1878 and revived in the Act of 1892, had been applied; and that the vacancies so ascertained as existing should be filled by competitive examination. But if it were determined, in the operation of either the law or regulation, that no vacancies remained for the appointment of enlisted men, it is difficult to see why examinations should be resorted to, with a view to determine claims for advancement which, under both statutes and regulations, could not be recognized. In the case in reference, however, this seems to have been done, and as the law requires certificates to be furnished to the successful candidates, it would seem that the only thing that remains to be done is to furnish the certificates in conformity to the requirements of the statute."

Accompanying the report is the draft of a certificate of eligibility with the following comment: "It will be observed that the inclosed draft contains no clause of limitation; none is imposed by the statute itself, which contemplates a competition for a number of vacancies which has been definitely ascertained; in addition, it is the opinion of the Attorney General that such a limitation in point of time is not warranted by law. Having regard for the future execution of the statutes regulating the practice of the Department in that regard, it is suggested that the regulations in respect to the advancement of enlisted men be so amended as to conform to the requirements of existing law."

The certificate of eligibility, addressed "To all to whom these presents shall come," recites that whereas \_\_\_\_\_ "has been duly examined by a Board of Officers, in accordance with the requirements of existing law, and has been found proficient in the following subjects, i.e. (blanks for subjects), and has been recommended by the said board as mentally, physically and morally qualified for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant; this is to certify that the said \_\_\_\_\_, having passed the competitive examination required by the act approved July 30, 1892, standing number \_\_\_\_\_, in order of merit as determined by said examination, is hereby declared eligible for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army of the United States. Given at the Office of The Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_. The Military Secretary."

## JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DECISIONS.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has this week given an important opinion relative to mileage of officers of the Army on the retired list. After citing the various laws in the case, General Davis says in part: "The expenses of travel on the public service are primarily borne by the officers who make the journey in pursuance of competent orders, and who, if the travel has been properly authorized in conformity to the conditions imposed by law, become entitled to reimbursement for the expenses so incurred. In this sense there would seem to be a material distinction between the repayment of expenses incurred and paid in travel, and the 'allowances' properly speaking, which are authorized by law to certain officers of the military establishment which are calculated and intended to institute a part of their annual compensation. Under this head fall the allowances for longevity, for quarters, forage, etc., etc., which are additional to the salary of the officer, as established by law, and which accrue at the end of regularly recurring periods, as at the end of four years' service, or at the end of each month, etc., etc. But a payment of mileage involves a prior payment of the cost of travel out of the salary of the officer, and the payments so made are reimbursed in the operation of the laws governing the payment of mileage.

"It would seem to have been the intention of Congress, in the legislation above cited, to place a limitation upon the payment of regularly recurring allowances, properly so called, as for longevity, quarters, fuel, etc., which accrue in addition to the salary of the officer, and are in addition to his pay proper; but it may well be doubted whether it was the legislative intent to reduce the pay of the officer, as would be the case if the repayment of cost of travel, performed in the public service, were regarded as an 'allowance' instead of 'reimbursement' for money expended by him in the performance of a duty. Indeed, the effect of such an interpretation would be to reduce the pay of officers above the rank of major on the retired list, who have been assigned to active duty, as it would require them to pay the expenses of journeys on the public service out of their own pockets.

"That this was the intention of Congress is indicated by the language used in the enactment above cited, which provides that officers above the rank of major 'shall receive their full retired pay'; that is, if any of it has been paid out in the performance of journeys on the public service, they may be reimbursed for such expenditures as such reimbursement would simply operate to secure their 'full retired pay,' which the statute authorizes. The last clause, that such officers 'shall receive no further pay or allowances' does not seem to be inconsistent with the views above suggested. An officer who has been reimbursed, for expenses paid out of his own pocket, can hardly be said to receive 'further' or additional pay or allowances beyond his full retired pay, or in the case of a colonel or lieutenant colonel, beyond the full pay and allowances of a major."

Judge Advocate General Davis has held this week that General Orders No. 45, of 1904, do not authorize the discharge by purchase of enlisted men of the staff departments, who are serving in the Philippine Islands. In this connection General Davis says: "As enlisted men of the line are in the same situation, until the commands to which they belong have been ordered to return to the United States, I am unable to see that soldiers of the staff departments are placed in a position of special hardship in the operation of the order above referred to; its purpose being to deny the privilege of discharge by purchase to all enlisted men who are serving beyond the continental limits of the United States, until their tours of service in the insular possessions have been completed and they have been ordered to return to the United States."

In regard to the right of a contract surgeon, whose contract has expired or has been annulled, to mileage to the place where the contract was made, the Judge Advocate General of the Army calls attention to the fact that this right depends on the terms of the instrument. He has held this week in an official endorsement that if the contract makes the payment conditional upon the performance of the journey no mileage is due.

The U.S.S. *Dolphin*, while being taken into drydock at the navy yard, New York, Aug. 1, was swung around with the wind so that her topmast came in contact with the arm of the traveling crane, the spar being carried

away. A new stick has been fitted and the *Dolphin* is due to sail for Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 5, where she has been assigned to duty with the peace envoys.

## MAJOR GILLETTE'S NEW DETAILED.

An interesting decision in the case of Major C. E. Gillette, Corps of Engineers, was given this week by the Acting Secretary of War. Major Gillette, who is stationed in Philadelphia, was recently asked by the Mayor of that city to make an investigation of the water supply of Philadelphia. Immediately a hue and cry was sent up in some of the daily papers because an Army engineer had been asked to investigate a purely municipal affair, it being claimed in some quarters that the Mayor had no right to ask Major Gillette to perform this duty and that Major Gillette, being a Federal officer, had no right to make such an investigation. The War Department, however, has held otherwise. The Federal Government has large interests in Philadelphia, where the Army has an immense depot and the Navy a big navy yard and a naval home. For this reason, if for no other, the Government is interested in seeing that the water supply of Philadelphia is all that it should be and Major Gillette has been granted permission to make the investigation requested informally by the Mayor of the city.

That the recent exposure of official corruption in the municipal affairs of Philadelphia is to be followed by a vigorous prosecution of the offenders is shown by this detail of Major Gillette to assist in the investigation of the filtration plant and other public works in connection with which fraudulent transactions are charged. Mayor Weaver more than a month ago requested the Secretary of War to detail Major Gillette and his request has recently been strongly endorsed by the Secretary of State, Elihu Root, who, before his return to the Cabinet, had been retained by the mayor as special counsel for the prosecution. Major Gillette's great ability as an engineer officer specially qualifies him for the important service to which he has been assigned, and the people of Philadelphia may rest assured that if there has been any crookedness in the execution of contracts for public work it will be fully and fearlessly disclosed in his report. It was he who exposed the corrupt practices of Oberlin M. Carter, formerly a captain of Engineers in the Army, in connection with important construction work at Savannah, and it was largely due to his efforts that Carter was finally convicted and sent to prison. Speaking of that affair, Major Gillette is quoted in the Philadelphia Public Ledger as follows:

"I spent six years in Savannah in that case. I was detailed to relieve Captain Carter in July, 1897. At that time nothing was known of the steal that had been going on. Carter had gone to London as the Military Attaché, and about the same time I was appointed a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission. I had not been at Savannah a week before I discovered that something was wrong. I began to investigate, and found that the Government was being swindled both in the quality of the stone that was being put into the jetties and in the price paid.

"When I became satisfied that I was not mistaken, I reported to the War Department, and was ordered to make another report, giving details. When it was filed General Hains, now a member of the Panama Commission, was detailed to investigate. Upon his report a court-martial was ordered, but it did not take place immediately, for, as I understand, Carter, when he returned from Europe, pleaded with Secretary Alger for an investigation by a board before he was made to stand trial.

"The request was granted, and the board was composed of Colonel (now Major) Gillespie, Major (now Colonel) Raymond, who was for years in charge of the river and harbor work here, and Major (now Colonel) Adams. They reported, and the trial began in the January following.

"Captain Carter had been the engineer in charge of the works at Savannah for thirteen years. As I afterward learned, he had done most of his stealings within the last five years of his detail, and the worst of the graft was going on when I was appointed to succeed him.

"The contracting firm was called the Atlantic Contracting Company. Nominally, it was Greene & Gaynor, but really it was Greene, Gaynor & Carter, for afterward it was proved that he had a one-third interest in the firm.

"Colonel Barr, now a general, was the Judge Advocate of the court. The total amount of the steal was shown to be \$2,600,000, and Carter was found guilty in April of '98. It was seventeen months before President McKinley approved the finding of the court, and some extraordinary proceedings were gone through in an effort to save Carter, but he was finally sent to jail.

"When the expose came Gaynor and Greene fled to a town in New York. It took two years to extradite them from the State. When they were finally landed before the court at Savannah they entered bail and then fled to Canada, from which place there have been repeated efforts to extradite them.

The school for training in wireless telegraphy at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is described by Walter L. Beasley in the *Scientific American*. The wireless school is quartered in the second story of the Bureau of Equipment building and is housed on board the receiving ship *Hancock*. Lieut. W. A. Edgar, U.S.N., is executive officer of the electrical and wireless school. Chief Electrician Bean, in charge of the navy yard wireless station, is the main instructor, and Chief Electrician Delany is assistant. In the general electrical class, actual work is given in the handling of electrical machinery, dynamos, and the manipulating of the electrical switchboard, which regulates the interior communication of a modern battleship. After twelve weeks' preliminary work the class receive their finishing touches by going through a month's practical instruction in the wireless class. After four months of thorough and systematic instruction they are prepared to graduate. In order to get a fine body of operators, the Government offers liberal pay inducements, including rations, far in excess of the remuneration given to ordinary seamen recruits. The latter receive \$16 per month, while the boy who enlists and passes the preliminary examination in electricity is rated as third-class electrician at \$30 per month. Advancement is certain, if accompanied by conscientious and ambitious labor, up to second class, bringing \$40, and thence to first class, at \$50 per month. The highest rating of chief electrician amounts to \$70. The high efficiency of Government wireless telegraphs is strikingly illustrated by the Cape Nome and Fort St. Michael stations, which Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, states transmit 5,000 words easily in an afternoon across the 107 miles of waterway.

Some interesting speculation as to the naval program to be provided by Congress at the forthcoming session appears in a Washington letter to the New York Evening Post. The writer of that letter is of the opinion that the naval estimates now being prepared for submission to Congress will be more conservative than those presented last year, and he concludes that there will be a definite agreement between Congress and the President that one new battleship shall be laid down each year as the basis of naval increase. It is also stated that the President will accept that basis without reserve, leaving the number of cruisers, gunboats, torpedoboats, and all other vessels to be determined by Treasury conditions and the temper of Congress. No less important is the expressed belief of this correspondent that the President and Senator Hale, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, are now in practical accord on the question of naval expenditure. Senator Hale has for several years opposed the administration program of naval increase, and his attitude at the last session contributed materially to force the heavy reduction of the estimates. If he has changed his attitude and come to an agreement with the President, the fact will be gratifying to advocates of naval expansion, for in a speech on the naval bill, last February, he said: "It is only a question of assuming a reasonable program, and I hope we will come next year to it, so that we will build one battleship a year, to make good the waste of time. I think we ought to build smaller vessels; but it is not worth while to raise that issue. Let us have a program of about, say, \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 a year of new increases to the Navy to make good the ravages of time; and after four or five years the annual appropriations will drop, never to anything like what has been estimated, but below \$100,000,000 a year."

Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Acting Secretary of War and Chief of Staff has directed that no department or division athletic meets shall be held this year which involve expenditures from the appropriation for Army transportation. The commanding general of the Southwestern Division recently requested authority from the War Department to hold an athletic competition in the division some time in the early fall. The Chief of Staff called for a report from the First Division of the General Staff on "Department athletic meets heretofore held under authority from the War Department, with provisions made for the same." After investigation it was ascertained by the First Division, and so reported, that last year department contests were authorized by the War Department in three departments—Columbia, Colorado and Texas, the Quartermaster's Department being directed to furnish transportation for the competitors; and that a request from the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for authority to hold a department competition was disapproved by the War Department on account of a shortage in the transportation funds. It appears that several of the department commanders have already announced that department competitions will be held this year, although no authority has been obtained from the War Department. It was recommended by the First Division, and approved by General Chaffee, that a general order be immediately issued directing that no department or division competitions be held this year which would require the payment of transportation.

Secretary Bonaparte has received from Mr. Edwin A. Sherman, secretary of the Sloat Monument Association, of Oakland, Cal., a fragment of wood from the vessel Natalie, and a letter giving the history of that vessel, which is of considerable interest. Mr. Sherman states that the Natalie, the vessel upon which Napoleon Bonaparte made his escape from the Island of Elba to France, later made its way to the Pacific Ocean and was purchased by the Mexican government and used as a revenue cutter or coast guard ship. She first arrived at Monterey, Cal., in 1834, and in 1843, while her officers were ashore attending a ball, the crew also concluded that they would go ashore, and have a good time as well. A strong northwest gale sprang up, the Natalie dragged her anchor, and was driven ashore, becoming a total wreck. Fragments of the vessel are still preserved, one of which was forwarded by Mr. Sherman and is in an excellent state of preservation. Mr. Sherman also states that the late Rear Admiral John Drake Sloat, U.S.N., while lieutenant and on a furlough from March 16, 1815, engaged in commerce in command of the clipper schooner Transit, on a voyage to France. During his presence at Nantes, he arranged with some of Napoleon's friends to receive the Emperor on board with his suite, and transport him to the United States. The plan, however, fell through. Mr. Sherman also advised the Secretary of the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of raising the American flag at Monterey, on July 7 next, and extended the Secretary an invitation to be present on that occasion.

Mr. Theodore Sutro, of New York, has published in sumptuous form "Thirteen Chapters of American History," represented by thirteen historical marine paintings by the late Edward Moran, which are here for the first time reproduced. These paintings, which have for some time been on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, are confessedly Moran's masterpieces and, taken collectively, they form a group unsurpassed by the works of any other American artist. Mr. Sutro's reason for publishing this beautiful volume is exceedingly interesting. It appears that Mr. Moran gave these thirteen paintings to his wife several years before his death, but that the executor of his estate claimed them as a part of his possessions. After a protracted litigation, in which Mr. Sutro acted as counsel for Mrs. Moran, her right to the paintings was established. Mr. Sutro, who is an art critic of rare taste and judgment, became so deeply interested in the paintings that he has published the present work as a sort of memorial to the artist who produced them. It is a labor of love, faithfully, generously and superbly performed. The pictures reproduced, most of which are of special charm and interest to the officers of the United States Navy, are: I. The Ocean—The Highway of All Nations; II. Landing of Lief Erickson in the New World in the Year 1001; III. The Santa Maria, Nina and Pinta, the Ships of Columbus (evening of Oct. 11, 1492); IV. The Deparbkation of Columbus (morning of Oct. 12, 1492); V. Midnight Mass on the Mississippi River over the Body of Ferdinand De Soto, 1542; VI. Henry Hudson Entering New York Bay, Sept. 11, 1609; VII. Embarkation of

the Pilgrims from Southampton, Aug. 5, 1620; VIII. First Recognition of the American Flag by a Foreign Government, in the Harbor of Quiberon, France, Feb. 13, 1778 (this picture represents the Ranger, in command of Captain John Paul Jones); IX. Burning of the Frigate Philadelphia, in the Harbor of Tripoli, Feb. 16, 1804 (Commodore Decatur's great exploit); X. The Brig Armstrong Engaging the British Fleet in the Harbor of Fayal, Sept. 26, 1814; XI. Iron versus Wood—Sinking of the Cumberland by the Merrimac, in Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862; XII. The White Squadron's Farewell Salute to the Body of Captain John Ericsson, New York Bay, Aug. 25, 1890; XII. Return of the Conqueror—Typifying Our Victory in the late Spanish-American War, Sept. 29, 1898. This picture represents the great Dewey marine celebration in the city of New York.

The Chief of Staff has approved the recommendation of the Commissary General of the Army that A.R. 556 be so amended as to restrict the authority of purchasing commissaries to make contracts to such as are authorized by the Commissary General. In a memorandum report made to the Chief of Staff on this recommendation by the First Division of the General Staff, the following remarks are made: "The paragraph at present prescribes that these officers (purchasing commissaries) can make contracts without the approval of the chief of the bureau, but subject to such restrictions and regulations as the chief of the bureau may prescribe. It is considered that the paragraph at present confers on the Commissary General the authority he requests, but since the Commissary General considers his authority extends only to the regulation of the details and not to the extent of requiring the approval of the contracts, it is recommended that the paragraph be amended as suggested."

President Roosevelt has expressed to Capt. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., commanding the battleship Wisconsin, his satisfaction with the recent exhibition of target shooting by the forward turret crew of his vessel, who beat the world's record with the 13-inch guns, in the following letter: "My dear Captain: I have just received the photograph of the forward turrets crew of the Wisconsin, Lieut. G. W. Laws, commanding, taken when they had beaten the world's record with the 13-inch guns. I wish that you would present my hearty congratulations to the gun's crew, and say how proud and pleased I am of the record they have made. The Navy of the United States should be close to the heart of every citizen of the United States and inasmuch as the honor of the nation may at any time depend upon the way in which the big guns are handled, I take the very keenest interest in all that pertains to our naval marksmanship. With hearty congratulations, believe me, sincerely yours, Theodore Roosevelt."

The Portsmouth, Va., Business Men's Association at a special meeting held recently appointed a committee to draught a set of resolutions to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, "requesting an extension of the term of Medical Director R. E. Persons, in charge of the U. S. Naval Hospital, owing to his popularity with our people, the many improvements he has made and the interest he has taken in this city and hospital." The secretary of the association was also directed to forward to the Secretary of the Navy a letter requesting the assignment to the Portsmouth yard of as many vessels as possible for repairs, in recognition, the letter recites "of the adequate provision at the yard, both as to implements and mechanics, to perform this work in a substantial and satisfactory manner. This matter is actuated," the letter continues, "through recorded views in the press crediting the decision to direct repairs elsewhere than at New York for the present, and our contention that facilities for expeditious work at reasonable cost at this navy yard are generally conceded second only to that of the larger plant."

The Comptroller of the Treasury has this week rendered a decision in the case of Asst. Civil Engr. C. A. Carlson, of the Navy, which will be read with considerable interest by officers of the Service. The question was asked whether Civil Engineer Carlson is entitled, for the purpose of computing his pay, to a credit of five years constructive service. After quoting the various laws relative to the appointment of assistant civil engineers in the Navy, the Comptroller says: "It was held by the Court of Claims in the case of Clinton D. Thurber, decided May 15, 1905, that assistant civil engineers in the Navy appointed from civil life were entitled to five years' constructive service under the Act of March 3, 1889. As no appeal has been taken from this decision it will be followed by this office. I have to advise you, therefore, that if Assistant Civil Engineer Carlson was appointed from civil life he is entitled for the purpose of computing his pay to a credit of five years' constructive service."

Fred Shoulder Blade, a Montana Indian, has applied to the Government for medal or reward for having saved a soldier from drowning in Tongue River, several years ago. A party of soldiers were engaged in seining in the river, and one of them lost his footing and was swept away. Shoulder Blade, who posted himself about a hundred yards below where the soldiers were fishing, apparently with the idea that one of them might get off his feet, plunged into the water after the man and diving, brought him to the surface and ashore. He was given a sum of money by the quartermaster at the post and it was intimated to him that he might receive a further reward or medal from the Government. After waiting until the present time without receiving a reward, he addressed a letter to Secretary Bonaparte as Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject. The correspondence has been referred to the War Department.

A laundry operated and owned by the Government, something on the plan of a post-exchange or canteen, will be opened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on Sept. 1. It will be the first one built at any post in the United States and will be used by officers' families as well as the soldiers. Civilian labor will be employed to operate the laundry, with the probable exception of a soldiers' clerk in the office of Capt. E. E. Booth, the officer in charge. The daughters, and, in some instances, the wives of sol-

diers, will be employed to operate the machinery and in ironing. No expense has been spared to make it a success. A 100 horse-power boiler and a 35 horse-power engine have been placed in the new building, with all of the latest patent machinery for every branch of laundry work. The old commissary building, east of the Grant Monument, which was erected in 1866, and is a substantial brick structure, with basement, has been remodeled and fitted up for this purpose.

Admiral Sir E. R. Freemantle, of the British navy, who belongs among the foremost naval experts of Europe, after a careful study of the battle of the Sea of Japan concludes that the torpedo is less effective than it was believed to be before that engagement. "That the gun and the torpedo both did their part is undoubtedly," he says in the United Service Magazine, "but clearly the gun was the principal weapon, Admiral Togo reporting that the victory was won by the gun action before torpedoes were used. The gun therefore retains its paramount importance, and with it the big ship, though I should like to add, as Captain Mahan has observed, that numbers of ships have proved at least as important as individual power. I have no wish to belittle the moral effect of the torpedo attack, but it must be noted that it was delivered under every advantage when the Russian ships had been already badly damaged, with many of their unprotected guns out of action."

The former dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, now a torpedo practice ship at Newport, R.I., in command of Lieut. W. R. Sexton, although completely refitted at a cost of \$200,000, has not greatly changed in general appearance. While she has been officially designated as a torpedo training ship, she is now virtually a torpedo gunboat, carrying three above-water and two underwater torpedo tubes, and is capable of inflicting much damage to an enemy's fleet in time of war, if attacking under favorable conditions. A few small-caliber, rapid-fire guns have been mounted on the deck as a battery to repel torpedo-boat or small boat attack. The Construction Department spent \$85,000 in rebuilding the hull and in new fittings and arrangements, the Steam Engineering Department had \$50,000 to spend in rebuilding the engines and overhauling the boilers and steam plant, and the Equipment Department spent a similar amount in its work on the ship. The Ordnance Department expenditures bring the total up to \$200,000.

The Navy Department has developed a policy by which shore duty of enlisted men will be reserved for those who have served efficiently at sea for considerable periods. The amount of shore duty has been restricted to duties connected with the organization of the Navy and in connection with the construction and preservation of material. The former custom of making special enlistments has been abolished and men who have been for a long time on shore service have been sent to sea. Strict requirements are being enforced as to sea service as a condition for promotion, and careful supervision is being made to see that no enlisted man shall avoid his proper proportionate tour of duty afloat. The policy is being well established that in order to become eligible for any of the available assignments on shore, a man must have served a considerable length of time at sea, and with a creditable record.

Secretary Bonaparte has acted in the case of Capt. Norman G. Burton and Lieut. F. A. Ramsey, of the Marine Corps. Captain Burton has received a letter of reprimand. It will be recalled that this rather notable case grew out of the fact that Captain Burton was placed under arrest in Colon just as he was about to leave for the United States, because he had in his possession a revolver, for which he declined to render an account to Lieutenant Ramsey, who was then Acting Chief of Police at Colon. The Court of Inquiry which investigated this case recommended that both Captain Burton and Lieutenant Ramsey be reprimanded, but the Navy Department in reviewing the proceedings of the court disapproved the recommendation with regard to Lieutenant Ramsey and directed that a letter of reprimand be written to Captain Burton, because he refused to give information when called upon to do so.

Noting the protest recently published in these columns against the insinuation of a Colorado newspaper that the Army and Navy were the refuge for the criminal, the vicious and the ignorant, the St. Paul Pioneer Press truthfully remarks: "If the comments of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL were not justified by the facts such incidents as those which marked the sinking of the Maine, the hurricane in Apia harbor, or the blowing up of the Bennington, would not have brightened the annals of the American Navy. No amount of discipline will make heroes out of degenerates. Only by starting with a high grade of men in the first place could the morale of the crews of American naval vessels meet so satisfactorily every test in war or peace to which they have been subjected."

Quartermaster General Humphrey this week telegraphed the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of California asking for an explanation of a report printed in the daily papers that enlisted men in that Department had been required to turn in to the Government their olive drab uniforms. In reply to the telegram of General Humphrey the following despatch was received from the Acting Chief Quartermaster of the Department of California: "Reference your wire this date newspaper report arose from circular, Department of California, July 1. All unauthorized uniforms to be taken possession of by post commanders. No service uniform has been authorized for this department. Circular arose from habit of enlisted men wearing trousers and coats without insignia, thus making it difficult to distinguish enlisted men from officers."

The following candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy in 1906 have been appointed during the past week: John M. Houghland, Rockport, Ind.; Charles C. Sutter, alt., Evansville, Ind.; Joseph L. S. Leonard, Marshall, Mo.; W. Land Barnum, alt., Marshall, Mo.; Harry L. De Muth, alt., Sedalia, Mo.; Augustine B. Littleton, alt., Chattanooga, Tenn.

## SPORTS ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

A memorable farewell entertainment was given by the crew of the U.S.S. Oregon in Manila Bay, off Cavite, on June 14 last, to the crews of the vessels of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet. The entertainment consisted of a regatta and various sports, and a dramatic performance. The committee of arrangements, to whom great credit is due for their enterprise and the finely-arranged and well-printed program, were: J. Rhodes, H. Goedecke, G. Frank, D. Postlewaite, A. Hargis, C. Jonas, C. W. Graves, F. W. M. Poppe, and C. B. Gilbert.

The first event was a regatta open to all the pulling boats of the fleet, there being two cash prizes in each race. There were eight different races, all straightaway, and plenty of excitement. The officials of the course were: Starter, Ensign G. J. Rowcliff, U.S.N.; time-keepers, Midshipmen F. G. Coburn and E. O. Fitch, U.S.N.; judge of the course, Lieut. T. A. Kearney, U.S.N., and judge of the finish, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Rohrbacher, U.S.N. The races began at 9:30 a.m. and the following is a summary:

1. Whale Boats. Single banked, one and a half miles. Won by Wisconsin; second, Oregon.

2. Cutters. Twelve oars, marine crews, one and a half miles. Won by Ohio; second, Wisconsin; third, Oregon.

3. Gigs. Single banked, one and a half miles. Won by Oregon; no other competitor.

4. Cutters. Twelve oars, Engineer force, one and a half miles. Won by Ohio; second, Raleigh; third, Wisconsin.

5. Cutters. Ten oars, picked crews, one and a half miles. Won by Raleigh; second, Monadnock; third, Frolic.

6. Dinghys. Picked crews, one mile. Won by Chauncy; second, Cincinnati; third, Wisconsin.

7. Punts. Engineer force, four men and a coxswain with shovels, half mile. Won by Cincinnati; second, Wisconsin.

8. Punts. Side cleaners, one man sculling, half mile. Won by Oregon; second, Raleigh.

The sports in the afternoon consisted of boxing, under Marquis of Queensbury rules, four rounds for points, each of three minutes, and some eating contests. The results were as follows: G. E. Young, of the Raleigh, won in the welter-weight class; Caulfield, of the Frolic, in the light-weight class; Huebner, of the Wisconsin, in the feather-weight class. Carpenter W. R. Donaldson was referee, and D. O'Connor was timer. Mr. J. F. Morton, of the Cincinnati, proved the champion pie eater against six competitors; and Mr. H. E. Grimes, of the Ohio, proved the best mango eater.

In the evening the Dramatic Club of the Oregon, which is celebrated for its theatrical talent, gave a performance on the ship, which proved highly enjoyable. It was entitled "The Corner Store, or \$61,248," being a rural comedy in four acts. The cast of characters were: Eli Wheeler, R. Hantauch; Bud Wheeler, W. F. Henry; Harvey Barton, J. F. Rhodes; Jimsy, A. Ryan; Gaspar White, C. J. Mosley; Otto, B. Susskind; Hannah, R. A. Thompson; Dora, A. E. Tucker; Jerusha, F. K. Robb.

A suitable musical program was rendered during the performance. The executive staff were: J. F. Rhodes, stage manager; J. Eliasson, stage carpenter; C. F. Nelson, business manager; R. E. Tucker, electrician; C. F. Nelson, properties; G. Genovese, musical director.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Constance Le Bregne Ross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ross, to Lieut. George A. Herbst, 14th U.S. Inf., was solemnized at Trinity church, Plattsburg, N.Y., on July 19. The church was completely filled with guests and its interior was tastefully decorated with palms and yellow daisies. A military tinge was given to the occasion by the full dress Army uniform of the ushers, who were Capt. George S. Goodale, 23d Inf.; Capt. Oliver Edwards, 5th Inf.; Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Inf., and Lieut. Harry S. Adams, 23d Inf. Miss Mary Barber, the maid of honor, wore a gown of white embroidery chiffon and white hat with white plumes. She carried a shower bouquet of lavender sweet peas. Four bridesmaids attended the bride—Miss Marian Lew Broeck Ross, Miss Anna M. Ross, sisters of the bride; Miss Catharine Cady and Miss Caroline E. Stover. They wore gowns of flowered organdie with yellow silk Louis XV coats and white hats with white plumes and carried shower bouquets of pink and lavender sweet peas. The bride wore a gown of white satin radium trimmed with rose point lace. Her tulle veil was the one worn by her mother. The bride's bouquet was a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The full vested choir of the church rendered the bridal chorus from Lohengrin as a processional and the bridal party proceeding to the altar were met there by the officiating clergyman, Rev. H. P. LeF. Graban, the groom and his best man, Lieut. Isaac A. Saxon, 23d Inf. A large reception was held during the evening at the home of the bride on Cumberland avenue. Among the out of town guests were Capt. and Mrs. Schley and Lieut. Merry, 23d Inf.; Mrs. S. P. Jocelyn and daughters, Vancouver Barracks; Mr. and Mrs. William B. Rogers and Miss Whitman, of Boston; Mrs. Ross and Miss Ross, of New York; Mrs. Fairbanks, of Essex, and Mrs. Henry Hoyle, of Champlain.

Lieut. John L. Hughes, A.C., announces the engagement of his daughter, Gertrude Louise, to Lieut. Joel R. Lee, 10th U.S. Inf.

Miss Arline Anderson, daughter of Gen. T. M. Anderson, U.S.A., was married at the church of St. Mary and St. John's, Manila, P.I., at seven o'clock upon the evening of June 21 to James Walker Cairns, of the firm of McCleod and Company. The church was prettily decorated with palms and white flowers. All Manila's smart set were present. The bride was handsomely gowned in a white silk mull, elaborately trimmed with lace, over taffeta. Her veil was caught with orange blossoms and her bouquet was a shower one of orange blossoms, maiden hair fern and roses. Her only ornament was a diamond sunburst. Her matron of honor, Mrs. George Nugent, and only attendant, looked stunning in a princess gown of yellow crepe with a semi-wreath of pink rose buds in her hair. Her bouquet of small white jonquils was tied with wide streamers of white ribbon. The bride entered the church with her brother, Capt. T. M. Anderson, jr., of the 7th U.S. Infantry. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mercer Johnston, rector of the church. Mr. and Mrs. Cairns will reside in Manila.

A most picturesque and pretty Army wedding took place at Malabang, P.I., May 21 last, when Miss Gertrude Adelaide O'Connor and Dr. Charles Young Brownlee, U.S.A., were married. The nipa quarters of the

bride's parents, Major and Mrs. C. M. O'Connor, 14th Cav., were decorated with quantities of palms, ferns and flags and the four guidons of the squadron, one corner of the room being arranged in chancel effect, with two large flags overhead and the corner banked with palms, interspersed by large, white tropical flowers, not unlike the magnolia blossom, while on either side of the improvised chancel rail were brass jars of tall ferns. Here the ceremony was performed, and here the minister, groom and best man, Capt. Francis H. Pope, 14th Cav., awaited the coming of the bridal party, which promptly at three o'clock came in to the strains of the wedding march from Lohengrin, played by the 19th Infantry band, stationed on the lawn. First the flower girl, Miss Marion O'Connor, the bride's small sister, carrying a basket of white papaya blossoms; Miss Elenor Eckerson, a cousin of the bride as bridesmaid; Lieut. Kyle Rucker, 14th Cav., groomsman; Miss Elizabeth O'Connor, maid of honor, and the bride on her father's arm. Chaplain Smith, 19th Inf., officiated, the Episcopal service being used. The bride, who is a decided brunette, wore a beautiful gown of white embroidered Chinese gauze over silk, with yoke, panel and trimmings of chiffon; her tulle veil was held in place with orange blossoms, and a spray of orange blossoms was worn on the corsage. After the ceremony a reception was held, the band playing throughout and the bride's health was drunk in champagne. While the bride changed into her traveling gown the young people decorated the Doherty wagon, waiting to take the bridal pair to the boat, with white streamers, horseshoes covered with the ribbon, while the four mules had rosettes and streamers. Then amidst a shower of rice and old shoes, and the music of the band, the happy pair were driven down to the beach, where they took the transport Seward for Manila, en route to Japan and China, where they will spend the ensuing two months.

Miss Ruth Cooper, sister of Lieut. A. J. Cooper, U.S.A., both of the Dalles, Oregon, was married at Newport, Ore., July 11, to Mr. J. S. Fish. Only immediate members of the family were present. No cards.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene T. Colburn announce the marriage of their daughter, Bertha Maola, to Lieut. Albert Louis Rhoades, Art. Corps, U.S.A., on Aug. 2 at Nashua, N.H. Lieut. and Mrs. Rhoades will be at home at Fort Strong, Mass., after Sept. 1.

## RECENT DEATHS.

The funeral of Ensign Newman K. Perry, U.S.N., the only officer who lost his life in the disaster on the gunboat Bennington, was held in St. Paul's Episcopal church, San Diego, Cal., July 28. The Rev. K. A. M. Richey was in charge, assisted by Bishop J. H. Johnson, of Los Angeles, and Chaplain Arthur W. Stone, U.S.N., of the flagship Chicago. Commander Young and officers of the Bennington and of the Chicago were present. The body will be taken to Stockbridge, Mass., for burial. The bodies of the Bennington seamen who were buried in the military cemetery on Point Loma, San Diego, Cal., are to be sent home to such relatives as make request for the removal of the remains at the expense of the Government. The officers have discovered that after the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor Congress enacted a law providing for the transmission of the bodies of dead sailors to their homes. Paymaster Morris is telegraphing to relatives that on request the bodies will be sent home at the expense of the Government.

Col. Norton McGiffin, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars and one of the best known men in Washington County, Pa., died at Washington, Pa., July 30, aged eighty-one years. Colonel McGiffin was born in Washington and came of a distinguished family. He graduated from Washington College in 1841, and went to Uniontown and read law with the late Judge Ewing. When the Mexican War broke out he enlisted with the 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served throughout the war, participating in the principal engagements. Colonel McGiffin was injured in the battle of Pueblo. At the close of the war McGiffin received his commission as colonel from the Governor of Pennsylvania. He entered politics and served as county treasurer and sheriff. In 1861 he served in the 12th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was elected lieutenant colonel. At the close of his three months' term of service he was transferred to the 85th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, retaining his rank of lieutenant colonel. During the Peninsular campaign he contracted fever and was compelled to resign his commission. He engaged in farming in Washington County for ten years, and was elected on the Republican ticket for State Legislature. In 1890 he received the appointment of United States Consul at Port Rowan, in Ontario, Canada, and in 1892 was appointed Consul at Port Hope, Canada, where he remained for two years. In 1853 he married Miss Sarah Houston Quail, and to them were born six children—Mrs. G. W. Henshaw, of Washington; Thomas McGiffin, of Honolulu, Hawaii; James Q. McGiffin, who died several years ago; Philo Norton McGiffin, who died in 1894, as a result of wounds received in commanding a Chinese war vessel in the conflict with Japan, and Rev. Nathaniel McGiffin, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Nebraska. Mrs. McGiffin died in January, 1903, on the day following the fiftieth anniversary of her marriage.

Mr. Charles A. Miller, brother of Mrs. Anna M. Williams, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams, U.S.N., died at Springfield, O., July 24.

Capt. Edward C. Parkinson, senior vice-commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York, died suddenly Aug. 1 in a sanitarium at Clifton Springs, N.Y. The body was removed to his home in Rochester. Captain Parkinson, during the Civil War, served in the Artillery and also on the gunboat Parke, of the Naval Brigade, Army of the James, and was wounded at Yorktown in 1862. He was president of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home at Bath.

The sudden death at sea, on July 27, en route to New York, of Mrs. Dorothy Edmonson Vedder, widow of the late Major Simon C. Vedder, U.S.A., will recall to many of the older officers of the Army a most charming and agreeable personality. Mrs. Vedder was with her friend of many years, Mrs. Joseph T. Moore, of Sandy Spring, Md., and was on her return home from an extended tour on the continent. For several years Mrs. Vedder had been a resident of Fairfax County, Va., where a wide circle of friends and neighbors will learn with unaffected sorrow of her unexpected death. For many years Mrs. Vedder had been the friend of the late Joseph Jefferson. At the time of her death Mrs. Vedder was in her sixty-second year. The remains will be taken to Fairfax for burial.

John J. Tobin, chemist for the past twelve years at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., died at his home on Pelham street, Newport, July 27. The body was taken to Roxbury, Mass., by his father and mother for inter-

ment, brief services being held, at which there were a number of officers of the station, who held Mr. Tobin in high regard. Mr. Tobin had a stroke of paralysis about a week ago and never rallied from it. Mr. Tobin was looked upon as one of the most expert chemists in the country, replacing Professor Monroe on the latter's removal from the station. He was a graduate of Harvard College and on several occasions had been called on by the Navy Department to undertake important missions in which his profession was brought into play. Mr. Tobin was unmarried.

Mr. J. J. Astor Kissam, who died in London on July 22 at 66 St. George's Square, S.W., was fifty-nine years of age, and served in both the United States Volunteer Army and Navy during the Civil War. Previously to that he was appointed to West Point, but his appointment was canceled afterward, as he was under the age limit. He was a second lieutenant in a volunteer regiment of Infantry in the war, resigning to enter the Navy as an acting assistant paymaster Sept. 18, 1862, at sixteen years of age, the youngest pay officer in the Service. He resigned July 23, 1863, to complete his studies in Europe. Previous to the outbreak of the war in South Africa, Mr. Kissam was considered quite a sick man. His fortune was greatly shattered by the heavy depreciation of his securities, etc., during that war, so that he died comparatively poor. He was related to the Astors, a cousin. He was extremely generous to veterans of the war.

Capt. Theodore F. Burgdorff, U.S.N., died in the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, Pa., July 29, from a complication of diseases. He was appointed a cadet engineer in the Navy Oct. 1, 1873; was promoted assistant engineer July 1, 1877; passed assistant engineer, June 22, 1886; chief ensign, Feb. 26, 1897. Among other duties he served on the Swatara in October, 1875; Bureau of Steam Engineering, October, 1878, to 1879; Nipsic, October, 1879, to February, 1883. He also served on the Oregon and other vessels. His last cruise at sea terminated in October, 1904, on the Newark, since which time he has been on inspection duty under the Bureau of Steam Engineering. He reached the grade of commander in September, 1904, and was retired in June last in the advanced grade of captain.

Mrs. Rockwell, mother of Lieut. V. LaS. Rockwell, 11th Cav., died at the home of her son, at Fort Duchesne, Iowa, where she has been staying. Her remains were taken to her former home in Pennsylvania.

Just before going to press we were informed that Ensign William H. E. Masser, U.S.N., retired, died at Los Angeles, Cal., July 18 last, where he had been residing.

## PERSONALS.

Comdr. J. C. Gillmore, U.S.N., ordered to duty on the Asiatic Station, will sail from San Francisco, on the steamer Siberia Aug. 16.

Read Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., accompanied by Capt. W. H. Reeder, U.S.N., attended the performance of "Little Johnny Jones" at the New York theater, New York city, July 31.

Among the guests reported at the Grand Hotel, New York city, Aug. 1, were Brig. Gen. J. R. Myrick, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. Mark Le Bristol, U.S.N., and P.A. Surg. J. T. Kennedy, U.S.N.

Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Master Coleman Carter and Mrs. Frederick Welham Coleman, of Fort Monroe, are spending August and September at Wytheville, in the mountains of Virginia.

Medical Director J. C. Wise, U.S.N., who has been on duty in Washington, D.C., as a member of the Naval Examining Board and Naval Retiring Board, will on Aug. 10 be relieved from those duties by Medical Director R. A. Marmion, and assume the duties of president of the Naval Medical Examining Board, Naval Medical School, and the command of the school at Washington.

Capt. J. J. Hornbrook, 12th U.S. Cav., accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived in San Francisco from the Philippines on the last trip of the transport Sherman. Captain Hornbrook's troop takes station at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where Mrs. Hornbrook and daughters will join him after making a visit to her sisters, Mrs. Pendleton, at Fort Leavenworth, and Mrs. Waddell at Lansdowne, Pa., where Gen. and Mrs. Sanno are spending the summer.

Chaplain G. D. Rice, 27th U.S. Inf., announces the following entertainments in the mess hall at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Tuesday evening, Aug. 8. Rev. A. A. Pfanziehl, of the Presbyterian church of Highland Park, Ill., will gratuitously furnish the evening's entertainment with his illustrated lecture on "Paris." Some local talents will sing a song or two, and there will be some instrumental music. Tuesday, Aug. 22, Sergeant Toy will lecture on Wounded Knee. Tuesday, Sept. 5, entertainment.

Capt. Rhinelander Waldo, Philippine Scouts (lieutenant, 17th U.S. Inf.), has arrived in New York city from Fort Pikit, Mindanao, P.I., on leave. He has had some interesting experiences in the Philippines, and although at a very isolated post of duty during the past year, where fresh beef is scarce and mails may arrive once in three months, he looks remarkably well. Fort Pikit is in the Province of Cottabato, 822 miles from Manila. Captain Waldo during his leave will enjoy the sea breezes at various fashionable resorts along the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coasts.

Lieut. D. F. A. De Otte, U.S.R.C.S., until recently inspector in charge of the Third and Fourth Life Saving Districts, Long Island and Rhode Island, has been assigned to duty temporarily on the United States steamer Woodbury, at Portland, Me., during the absence on leave of that ship's executive officer. After completing this assignment, Lieutenant De Otte will be assigned as chief executive officer of the cutter Gresham, with headquarters at New London. Capt. S. E. Maguire is the inspector in charge of the local office of the Third and Fourth Life Saving Districts, succeeding Lieutenant De Otte. The latter has just completed a three months' leave.

The third centenary of the publication of "Don Quixote" was celebrated in the Grand Opera House, Manila, on the evening of May 27, under the auspices of the leading Spanish clubs and societies of the city, which offered a prize of \$200 for the best poetic composition laudatory of Cervantes, the winner of the prize also having the privilege of naming "La Reina de la Fiesta" (the queen of the celebration). The prize was won by an unknown Filipino boy, Pacifico Victoriano, who named Mrs. Corbin, wife of Major General Corbin, as the queen of the celebration. Mrs. Corbin selected as ladies of honor at her court Mrs. S. L. Slocum, Mrs. H. L. C. Jones, Mrs. Rafael Reyes, Mrs. Pardo de Tavera, Mrs. Elizalde and Miss Paterno.

Major I. McNutt, U.S.A., was reported among the guests at the Manhattan Hotel, New York city, Aug. 3.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, of New York, have returned from their trip to Alaska, and are now at their country house, Highland Falls, N.Y.

Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, U.S.N., stationed at Newport, R.I., in addition to his other duties, has been placed in command of the submarine boat Plunger.

Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Winterhalter, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the new gunboat Paducah, which has been preparing for commission at New York.

Capt. George S. Gibbs, Signal Corps, U.S.A., with his family is spending the summer on Scanticut Neck, Buzzard's Bay (Fairhaven, Mass., P.O.), and will return to Washington, D.C., on Sept. 1.

Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d U.S. Cav., lately returned from Manila, is visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. T. G. Herron, in Cincinnati. Mrs. Herron, who accompanies him, was, before her marriage, Miss Jeannette Culver, of Hyde Park, a fashionable suburb of Cincinnati.

Among the passengers who sailed from Liverpool in the Cunard liner Umbria on July 22 for New York was Mrs. Marian Gwendoline Kane, wife of Col. A. J. Gordon Kane, after a two years' visit to Europe. Colonel Kane is unavoidably detained abroad for a few months longer.

Because of extreme weakness, Mrs. F. B. Stephenson has been obliged to stop at the Azores, where she and Medical Inspector Stephenson are at Brown's Hotel, Ponta Delgada, St. Michael's. The heat en route has been very exhausting. They hope to come to Boston on a later steamer.

Lieut. Yancey S. Williams, U.S.N., entertained on July 22 on the U.S.S. Kearsarge at Norfolk, Va. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. Robert Stocker. Lieutenant Williams's guests included Misses Mary King Nash, Miss Helen Kinkaid, Miss Gulie Serpell, Mrs. Stocker, Dr. I. T. Kite, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. M. Hudgins, U.S.N.; Ensign H. G. S. Wallace, U.S.N.; Ensign S. Gannon, U.S.N., and Paymr. P. G. Kennard, U.S.N.

Pvt. Michael J. McManus, of Troop H, 15th U.S. Cav., on duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., it is reported, while drunk and disorderly on Aug. 3 attacked Corp. William Mead, of the same troop, with a sword, and was shot by the latter. The wound is a very serious one, it is said. The corporal was in charge of the quarters at the time of the shooting, and was trying to quiet the disorderly man.

Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired, has returned to Annapolis upon the completion of the various matches for teams and individuals held during the past ten days at the Maryland State Rifle Range, Glenburnie, Md. Captain Cook, 4th Regiment, Maryland Infantry, the well-known rifle shot, is now "trying out" and selecting the individuals to compose the State team at Sea Girt in August next.

Capt. Rush R. Wallace, jr., U.S.M.C., on duty at Norfolk, Va., gave an enjoyable launch party on Thursday evening, July 27, in honor of Misses Virginia and Grace Willits, and their guests, Misses Katharine and Bessie Rice, of Wilmington, Del. After steaming about the harbor for several hours they returned to the Franklin, where supper was served. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Cole, U.S.N.; the Misses Willits and the Misses Rice, Capt. N. G. Burton, U.S.M.C., and Dr. E. A. Vickery, U.S.N.

Midshipman Robert A. Jackson, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the U.S.S. Missouri, is reported absent without leave and missing from his vessel since Friday night, July 28. The police of New York city were notified and sent out the following general alarm: "Look for Robert Allen Jackson, twenty-one years old, five feet nine inches tall, dark complexion, dark eyes. He wears a blue serge suit, straw hat and black lace shoes. Tattoo mark of stork on right forearm and tiger's head on left shoulder. He is a midshipman on U.S.S. Missouri. Supposed to be with woman known as Olga Maxwell. Missing since July 29." Some of his brother officers fear foul play. Midshipman Jackson is a native of Virginia and is a graduate of this year's class. The Navy Department was officially informed of his disappearance on Aug. 1.

From Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 2, a correspondent writes: "The 54th Regiment of the Iowa National Guard broke camp at Camp Cummins and left for their respective places in the northern part of Iowa. They are a fine bunch of fellows and are well drilled for men who get so little practice. They got along well with the Regular soldiers. To-morrow the 55th Regiment will arrive in the camp, where they will stay for a few days. The weekly open air concerts given by the 11th Cavalry band have become interesting features at the post. Many visitors from Des Moines can be seen moving about over the post during these occasions. Next Thursday there will be an informal hop in the dance hall of the administration building, to be given by the Officers' Club. Several guests from Des Moines are expected. Dr. Friske, who was a chaplain in the Army during the Civil War, spoke in the "grove" before an audience of soldiers and visitors. Dr. Friske is pastor of one of the Congregational churches of Des Moines."

Mr. Eben Meserve, who lives on a small and well-cultivated farm with his son in the town of Amherst, N.H., is one of the last survivors of the Crimean War and probably the only one remaining in New England. He is also a veteran of the Civil War, and is now 71 years of age. He was born in Dover, N.H., and early in life began to follow the sea. On one of his first trips in 1854 he landed in England and became interested in the war which was going on in the Crimean peninsula. He assumed the name of J. Jones, and at Shrewsbury, county of Shropshire, he enlisted in the 14th Light Infantry, which was ordered at once to Sebastopol, and took part in the long siege. Among Mr. Meserve's possessions is a small silver medal bearing the head of Queen Victoria and the word "Sebastopol" on it and covering the pin a bar with the word "Sebastopol." This was presented to the young soldier on the battlefield in reward for his services there, and of it he is very proud. After Sebastopol Mr. Meserve went to the island of Malta with his company and remained there for two years and a half. His term of enlistment was for ten years, but his father succeeded in having him discharged from the service after it was found that he was an American. Returning to his home he remained there until the Civil War broke out, and he enlisted in the 5th Massachusetts Volunteers under Col. Samuel C. Lawrence, of Medford. He was at the first battle of Bull Run, and in 1864 he again enlisted, this time at Lowell, and was stationed with the New York Cavalry, which part of the time did frontier service. After the war Mr. Meserve returned to his home and married. Since the death of his wife, in 1898, he has lived on the farm on the Thornton Ferry road, in Amherst, with his son, George A. Meserve.

Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, 17th Inf., can be addressed at Fort McPherson, Ga., after Aug. 16.

A son, Malvern Hill Barnum, was born to the wife of Capt. M. H. Barnum, 8th U.S. Inf., last month in Manila.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. William L. Lowe, 13th U.S. Cav., at Camp Stotensburg, Pampanga, June 8 last.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. H. J. Price, 2d U.S. Inf., at the Morton Infirmary, Louisville, Ky., July 30, 1905. The new arrival has been named Hardin Bonner Price.

Major and Mrs. Chauncey B. Baker will spend part of August and September with Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Craighead at their summer cottage at Mahtawanta, near Traverse City, Mich.

Rear Admiral Aaron K. Hughes, U.S.N., with Mrs. Hughes will spend the remainder of the summer in New Hampshire, returning to their residence in Washington some time in October.

Among those attending the hop at the Casino at Newport, R.I., July 29, were Mrs. Charles P. Nelson, wife of Lieutenant Nelson, U.S.N.; Lieut. R. T. Ellis, U.S.A., and Lieut. P. Symington, U.S.N.

Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin H. Buckingham, U.S.N., retired, accompanied by Mrs. Buckingham, is spending the summer at Poland Springs, Me., where the climate and water are found to be of much benefit to both.

Mrs. K. R. Thibaut, accompanied by Katherine and Dorothy Dickman, are stopping at The Oxford, Ocean City, N.J., where they hope to remain until the middle of September. Capt. and Mrs. Dickman are at West Point.

The wife of Major R. H. Lane, U.S.M.C., presented him with a handsome daughter and son at Manila, P.I., June 11 last. It is believed that these are the first twins that have arrived in the family of an officer of the Services in the Philippines.

The Army of the Tennessee will meet in reunion in Cincinnati on Oct. 5 and 6. Masonic Temple will be the headquarters. Col. Cornelius Cadie, chairman of the Shiloh National Military Park Association, has charge of arrangements. The reunion will come to a close with a banquet at the Burnett House on the evening of Oct. 6.

Paymr. Gen. H. T. B. Harris, U.S.N., accompanied by Mrs. Harris, has gone to Narragansett Pier for a visit, long or short as the situation is favorable or otherwise to the health of Mrs. Harris. They have closed their home in Washington for the remainder of the season, and will probably return to the capital during the month of September.

Major Walter A. Thurston, of the 29th U.S. Infantry, who has been retired from active service after thirty years' service, was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy and appointed second lieutenant on June 13, 1879. He served in the 16th Infantry until he was made a major, in December, 1902, when he was transferred to the 29th Infantry. He was on duty at Washington, D.C., at the time of his retirement.

Among the commissions recently issued from the Navy Department the names of H. D. Cooke and S. C. Rowan serve to remind the older officers of the Navy of the flight of time and of the fact that some names will not die from the naval service. Henry D. Cooke, jr., is a grandson of that Henry D. Cooke, who for so many years represented the best finance of the country, while Stephen Clegg Rowan recalls the name of a naval hero whose record will, it is hoped, be emulated by his descendant, Ensign Rowan, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U.S.N., who is stopping at Sayville, Long Island, N.Y., has discovered what it is that has been playing havoc with the beautiful privet hedge about his ancestral home at Oakdale, and particularly the section of hedge surrounding the historic and picturesque St. John's Church and Cemetery, on the Ludlow homestead. It is reported that in digging a furrow along the privet hedges, on Aug. 1, with a view to fertilizing their roots, the admiral found that the roots from the ancient elm trees, so numerous on the place, were entwined around the smaller roots of the privet with sufficient strength to cause strangulation, as well to divert the life-giving qualities from the soil. The admiral has set a force of men at work carefully cutting out the entangled elm roots, hoping yet to save the fine old hedge.

Col. and Mrs. Sharpe and Lieutenants Olin and Goodrich, U.S.A., returned to Little Rock, Ark., July 27, from Fort Reno, Okla., where, for three weeks, they attended the annual small arms competition of the Southwestern division. Colonel Sharpe was in command of the camp and Lieutenants Olin and Goodrich were range officers. The encampment was a great success in every respect. General Baldwin, commanding the division, presented the medals to the winners in person. General McCaskey, commanding the Department of Colorado, was present at the closing ceremonies and reviewed the troops. The monthly field day at Fort Logan H. Roots was witnessed July 29 by a large party of visitors from the city. Among those present were: Mesdames Logan H. Roots, Mitchell, Hanger, Cockrell, Hemingway, and Misses Worthen, Clark and Dooley. The visitors were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Sharpe. Rain interrupted the exercises, but the monthly rifle competition in the afternoon was very successful, Company E winning by thirty-four points.

After evening parade at Fort Rodman, Mass., July 26, when the 1st Regiment of Massachusetts militia was performing a tour of duty, Major W. Walke, Capt. E. W. Hubbard, Lieut. C. Power and Lieut. C. B. Ross, Art. Corps, U.S.A., were the guests of Colonel Frye and staff of the Massachusetts regiment at dinner. After cigars had been lighted Colonel Frye addressed Major Walke and thanked him heartily for the many courtesies he had extended to him and his officers. He said that while the 1st Heavies was not a millionaire regiment, it did want to show appreciation for the many favors bestowed, and in behalf of the regiment he presented the major with a beautiful silver loving cup. Major Walke, after thanking the officers for their generous token, told them what he thought of the regiment and why he had attempted to assist it. He said he considered the 1st Heavy Artillery, M.V.M., the best militia regiment in the country, because every man was anxious to learn. It was a pleasure to him, he said, to do anything in his power to assist the regiment, and it could call upon him at any time. He also congratulated it on the excellent discipline. He also touched on the resignation of Colonel Frye, which he said he knew every man in the regiment would regret. The cup bears the following inscription: "To Major Willoughby Walke, captain of Artillery Corps, United States Army, from 1st Regiment Heavy Artillery of Massachusetts, in recognition of many courtesies, 28 July, 1905."

Comdr. Walter J. Sears, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sears are patrons of the Ocean hotel, Asbury Park, N.J.

Capt. E. Fithian, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fithian arrived at the Desfosses House, Newport, R.I., July 26.

Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley, U.S.N., was among the guests registered at the Hoffman House, New York city, July 29.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., and his son, Lieut. Sherman Miles, were reported in Berlin, Germany, Aug. 3, but are not making official calls.

First Lieut. Robert S. Clark, 9th U.S. Inf., stepson of Bishop Potter, has sent in his resignation as an officer of the Army, which took effect July 29.

Capt. Alexander L. Dade, 13th Cav., on duty in the Philippines, has been spending a leave of one month and ten days in China and Japan, from June 15 last.

Assistant Secretary, Mr. Darling, and Mrs. Darling and their family of little girls are spending the summer at Chevy Chase Inn, just beyond the District line.

Lieut. J. W. Crawford, U.S.N., with his mother, Mrs. Crawford, and sister, Miss Crawford, registered at the Langdon, Asbury Park, N.J., for their summer vacation.

Lieutenant General Linievitch, of the Russian army, received Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., and the other American attachés at Harbin, Manchuria, July 22.

The widow of the late Lieut. Comdr. J. N. Jordan, U.S.N., of Washington, D.C., daughter of ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey, is staying at the Madison, Asbury Park, N.J.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Stirling were among the guests at a dinner given at Richfield Springs, N.Y., July 29, by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Redfield Proctor.

Civil Engr. Luther E. Gregory, U.S.N., reported for duty at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., July 27, as the relief of Civil Engr. Fred Thompson, who has been ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, U.S.N., was at the yard, Norfolk, Va., July 26, and inspected the receiving ships Franklin and Richmond and the training station at St. Helena. He was much pleased at the result of his inspection.

Lieut. W. S. Bowen, Art. Corps, U.S.A., gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., July 22, when his guests were Misses Emily, Ruth and Abby Wilson, Mr. Paul Creel, of Louisville, Ky., and Lieut. N. E. Wood, U.S.A.

Capt. Kensey J. Hampton, Q.M., U.S.A., on duty at Manila, P.I., in addition to his other duties, as assistant to the depot quartermaster, has had charge of the division of land transportation during the absence of Major Alfred M. Palmer, while sick in the division hospital.

Mrs. William C. Braisted is visiting Mrs. R. C. Persons at the director's residence, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., where she will remain until the arrival of Surgeon Braisted of the Navy, who is expected home at an early date, having completed his special duty in Japan.

Mr. E. Crosby Kindleberger, assistant corporation counsel of New York city, has been visiting Lieut. John W. Wright, 5th Inf., at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Mr. Kindleberger is a son of Medical Director David Kindleberger, U.S.N., and a brother of Surg. Charles P. Kindleberger, U.S.N.

A delightful supper was given at Mrs. Kilby's cottage at Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Va., on Friday evening, July 28. Among those present were Miss Helen Harrington, Miss Ethel Harrington, Miss Isabelle Gilmer, of Chat-ham, Va.; Captain Wallace, U.S.M.C., and Captain Burton, U.S.M.C.

Chaplain H. C. Gavitt, 1st U.S. Cav., now on leave at Highwood, Ill., has been relieved from duty at Fort Bayard, N.M., and will join his regiment at Fort Clark, Texas. Chaplain C. C. Bateman, 28th U.S. Inf., now on duty at Fort Grant, Ariz., will succeed Chaplain Bateman at Fort Bayard, N.M.

Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, wife of Commander Dillingham, U.S.N., entertained a few friends on a launch party on Wednesday afternoon, July 26, at Norfolk, Va. The party was composed of Mrs. Lawrence T. Adams, Mrs. O'Leary, Miss Eleanor O'Leary, Master Robert Stocker, jr., and Master Lawrence T. Adams, jr.

Capt. N. G. Burton, U.S.M.C., entertained at supper at Mrs. Kilby's cottage at Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Va., on Wednesday, July 26. Those enjoying Captain Burton's hospitality were Misses Virginia and Grace Willits, Misses Bessie and Katharine Rice, Dr. Vickery, U.S.N.; Paymr. G. G. Seibels, U.S.N., and Captain Wallace, U.S.M.C.

Capt. Elmord F. Taggart, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., began divorce proceedings against his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Violet Culver, at Wooster, O., Aug. 2. Captain Taggart accuses his wife of desertion and of receiving the attentions of a number of military men. Mrs. Taggart denies the allegations, and is contesting the captain's suit.

Capt. William S. Cowles, U.S.N., while at Norfolk, Va., entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening, July 25, on board the U.S.S. Missouri, which he commands. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hughes, Miss Gertrude Camm, Lieut. L. C. Palmer, U.S.N.; Surg. C. E. Ryder, U.S.N.; Lieut. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., and Midshipman E. W. Chaffee, U.S.N.

Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, widow of Commander Hitchcock, U.S.N., was hostess at a large dinner at the Sherry Casino, Narragansett Pier, R.I., Aug. 2, given for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Silas W. Terry. As this was hop night there were many handsome dinners, but this one was particularly enjoyable. Among the guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harris, of Washington; Colonel and Mrs. H. Anthony Dyer, of Providence; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan, Mr. Barclay Lottimer, Alfred Lottimer, Miss Montgomery and James McVickar. Later the ballroom presented a gala appearance.

Apropos to the departure of Major Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A., from the Philippines, the Manila Sunday Sun publishes a handsome portrait of that gallant officer together with the following comment: "With the departure of General Randall, on the Sherman, there departed the best loved soldier who has ever served his country in these islands. For more than two years he has commanded the Department of Luzon, during which time he has firmly entrenched himself in the hearts of all. Always courteous, always obliging, always a gentleman, the Sun, while sincerely regretting General Randall's departure, congratulates him on his well-earned promotion to the rank of major general. If there was ever a man who deserved the two stars, if there was ever a man who would lend honor to them—it is George M. Randall."

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. R. H. Fenner, A.C., at Fort Baker, Cal., on July 26, 1905.

Lieut. L. T. LeWald, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., was reported a guest at the Sharon House, Sharon Springs, N.Y., July 29.

Mr. A. P. Murphy, mother of Mrs. J. D. Robnett, left last Sunday for her home in Brownwood, Texas, after a two months' visit with Paymr. and Mrs. Robnett at 1043 Bergen street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Among recent arrivals at Atlantic City are Major Gen. George W. Davis and Capt. William R. Smith, both of the Army, and Rear Admirals J. A. B. Smith, William A. Windsor and Lieut. Comdr. Vail, all of the Navy.

Capt. J. H. Gifford, U.S.A., retired, has resigned his position as quartermaster of the National Soldiers' Home, Virginia, and has taken apartments at the Sherwood Inn, Fort Monroe, Va. Mrs. and Miss Gifford are spending the summer with Mrs. Gifford's sister, Mrs. Wesley W. Oler, at Larchmont Manor, New York.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, for the week ending Aug. 3: Capt. P. E. Tripp, U.S.A.; Capt. F. E. Phelps, U.S.A.; Lieut. Charles L. Willard, U.S.A.; Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Koesler, U.S.A.; Capt. S. D. Embick, U.S.A.; Ensign and Mrs. W. K. Riddle, U.S.N.; Lieut. H. E. Yarnell, U.S. N.; Gen. W. P. Hall, U.S.A., Mrs. Hall and son; Mrs. C. P. George, wife of Captain George, U.S.A.; Ensign W. V. Tomb, U.S.N., and Major J. M. Burns, U.S.A.

Secretary Taft and his party left Tokio, Japan, July 29, for Kioto on a special train. Gathered at the Shimabashi station was a distinguished assemblage, including court, civil, military, and naval officials, bankers, and other mercantile representatives. The gathering also included the Ladies' Relief Association, the members of which presented flowers to Miss Alice Roosevelt. Madame Togo, wife of Admiral Togo, attracted a good deal of attention. Hearty cheers and "banzais" were given as the train left the station.

Chaplain John T. Axton, 18th U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., has been adding to the interest of the Sunday services by arranging a special musical program and publishing in a neat order of worship. At one Sunday night service recently at the post chapel Mrs. Edison Lewis sang the splendid old hymns "Abide With Me" and "Rock of Ages," while thirty beautiful colored pictures illustrating them were displayed by means of the stereopticon. There were also other illuminated hymns for the congregation to sing. Chaplain Axton spoke briefly concerning the authorship of these hymns and peculiar circumstances connected with their use. Under the auspices of the Sunday school the children of the post were given a trolley party Thursday evening, July 27.

#### FOR A CANAL WITH LOCKS.

Major Cassius E. Gillette, C.E., U.S.A., has written an article on the Panama Canal for the Engineering News of July 27, which engineers and others concerned in that project will read with keen interest. Major Gillette is an engineer officer of rare attainments, and has had extensive experience in river control and lock and dam construction. He was detailed to accompany the Panama Canal Commission to the isthmus in 1904, and while there he made a comprehensive study of the conditions which must be dealt with in constructing the proposed waterway. He went there, the Engineering News says, with preconceived notions in favor of a sea-level canal, and for that reason his paper is of special importance in that it presents a strong argument in favor of a 100-foot level canal with a great dam at Gatun and a series of locks. Major Gillette holds that thus far insufficient attention has been given to the question of disposing of the floods, sediment and silt in the Chagres valley, and he declares that the problem of getting rid of the deposits from the various streams which drain that valley will be a serious one if the canal is built at sea level. The sediment question, he says, has generally been dismissed with the simple proposition to dredge the mud as it is deposited, but this, in addition to the very large perpetual cost, would, at least in the Chagres valley, require a canal practically of double width—one width for traffic and the other for dredges and scows. Another element of the problem that does not seem to have been given the consideration it warrants, is the difficulty of large ships navigating the present Atlantic end of the canal in the high winds that prevail in that vicinity. The present entrance, which forms a part of all plans that have been considered or recommended, is especially dangerous. A large ship, trying to pass the sharp reverse curve necessary to get into the canal in a high wind, would almost surely come to grief unless the entrance be given a width great enough to practically abolish the curve. Another very bad curve in the present canal line is at Gatun, where a curve of about 45° is shown with a radius of 3,000 meters.

Major Gillette estimates that it would take from ten to twelve years to build a sea level canal 150 feet wide at the bottom and thirty-five feet deep, and that it would cost \$230,475,725. On the other hand, assuming that the cost of the Culebra cut for a 100-foot level would be only \$44,000,000, as against \$125,000,000 for the sea level, he estimates that we would have for the total cost of the 100-foot canal, from Colon to Pedro Miguel, a total of about \$86,000,000; leaving of the present authorized \$140,000,000, about \$54,000,000, to build three locks on the Pacific side, and dig the canal between them. The total distance is ten miles, and the total excavation not more than 20,000,000 yards, sixty cents a yard should be ample for this, making \$12,000,000. The locks being all on rock foundation, \$2,500,000 each should suffice, making \$7,500,000, which should leave a balance for contingencies of \$34,500,000, after the completion of a canal five feet deeper and much wider than those on which comparative estimates are based.

"In this, as in all other suggested plans," says Major Gillette, "the auxiliary works can all be readily completed before the Culebra cut. This plan, involving the least work on that cut, can therefore be completed the soonest. It should be noted that comparisons of time and cost of the various plans cannot be correctly based on the comparative amounts of excavation alone. As the cut is deepened, contingencies as to slides, congestion of plant, drainage and increase in hardness and quality of rock, must be allowed for. The removal of one yard of material below sea level for that type of canal, when the cost of pumping and the other above contingencies are counted, will doubtless amount to more than the cost of removing five or six yards for the 100-foot level canal, and the proportionate delays would make the matter of time much worse for the sea level canal. It

has been estimated that the latter can be completed in ten or twelve years. If so, the 100-foot level should be finished in less than five years."

Instead of building the great dam at Bohio, as proposed by various engineers, Major Gillette would build it at Gatun, which is ten miles nearer the Atlantic. Such a dam, he points out, would give a lake having an area of at least 100 square miles, subject to very slight fluctuations, and capable of settling for ages all the mud that the streams would bring into it, and with no current of moment in its narrowest parts during the highest floods. In the dry season it would have for lockage, not only the flow of the Chagres proper, but its own immense storage, and the flow of the Trinidad, Gatuncillo, and other numerous tributaries located in the region of heaviest rainfall. The dam could be built of the spoil from the Culebra cut, and its cost per ton would be only the cost of hauling it about twenty-five extra miles. It has to be loaded on the cars and hauled several miles and be dumped in any event. Moreover, dump grounds of the necessary capacity are not plentiful near Culebra, and it is quite probable that the later excavation may have to be hauled quite long distances. By such a dam all the expense of the nine miles of crooked canal between Bohio and Gatun would be saved, and replaced by the open navigation of a broad, deep lake. The Gatuncillo would be taken into this lake and all trouble from it removed. The saving in cost would be so great that the funds now authorized could probably cover also a canal through the summit cut deep enough and wide enough for all future needs, as well as a deep and wide straight entrance to the locks from Limon Bay, both conducing to safety and celerity of passage.

#### THE ARMY.

##### U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORD—Sailed from Manila July 15 for San Francisco, with 17th Infantry and 3d Squadron of 13th Cavalry.

BURNSIDE—Sailed from Seattle July 22 for Valdez.

DIX—Sailed from Seattle July 20 for Manila.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

LISCOM—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN—Arrived at Manila July 26.

SEWARD—At Manila, P.I.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at Manila June 26. To sail for San Francisco Aug. 15.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco July 19. To sail for Manila Aug. 5.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—Arrived at San Francisco July 28.

##### S.O. AUG. 3, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

First Lieutenant, Walter O. Bowman, 2d Inf., detailed as recorder, Army Retiring Board, at Denver, vice 1st Lieutenant Joseph C. Kay, 2d Inf., relieved.

First Lieutenant, Robert W. Reynolds, 3d Cav., to Hot Springs, Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. Lieut. Col. James S. Pettit, military secretary, is relieved from service in Military Secretary's Department.

Leave of three months and five days is granted 1st Lieutenant Augustus B. Warfield, A.C.

Capt. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf., detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Maryland.

##### DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, Aug. 1. To the Military Secretary: Deaths have occurred as follows: Cardiac neuralgia—Anthony Metzner, Hospital Corps, July 15. Meningitis—Bert O. Sergeant, Co. G, 19th Inf., July 19. Dysentery—Peter H. McCormick, Co. D, 9th Inf., July 27. Drowned, body recovered—James M. Baker, Troop L, 2d Cav., July 12. Peritonitis—Milton Cornett, Troop I, 2d Cav., July 27. CORBIN.

##### CASUALTIES.

Resigned—1st Lieutenant, R. S. Clark, 9th Inf., July 29, 1905; 2d Lieutenant, W. E. Goolsby, 21st Inf., Aug. 15, 1905; 1st Lieutenant, F. B. Neilson, 12th Cav., 2d Lieutenant, R. W. Thompson, 1st Inf., Aug. 1, 1905.

Retired—Capt. E. Lloyd, 15th Inf., July 28, 1905; Capt. A. B. Scott, 15th Inf., July 28, 1905; Major W. A. Thursday, 13th Inf., July 31, 1905.

##### G.O. 123, JULY 27, 1905, WAR DEPT.

I. Paragraphs 5 and 7, General Orders No. 4, War Department, Jan. 11, 1905, are amended so as to prescribe that with the cotton khaki service uniform the section of ribbon, instead of being sewed on the coat, will be sewed on a bar of the pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, the bar to be secured to the coat by shanks on the bar passing through eyelets in the coat in the same manner as the buttons are secured to the service coat. The bars will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, and the gratuitous issue to enlisted men will be two bars during an enlistment and two sections per year of the ribbon for the bar.

This method of wearing the sections of ribbon applies to the cotton khaki service uniform only. With the olive-drab wool service uniform the sections of ribbon will be sewed on the coat as prescribed in Paragraph 5, General Orders, No. 4, War Department, Jan. 11, 1905. (006837, M.S.O.)

II. Paragraph 46 (page 16) of General Orders No. 101, June 29, 1905, War Department, is amended so as to require property returns of ordnance and ordnance stores to be rendered semi-annually instead of quarterly. (037613, M.S.O.)

III. Section 2, Paragraph II, General Orders No. 88, War Department, June 10, 1906, is hereby modified so as to excuse from instruction in equitation members of the Hospital Corps that have had one year's service or more in the Cavalry, or that have received instruction for one year under the provisions of that order. (103757, M.S.O.)

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

##### G.O. 125, JULY 28, 1905, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M., of which Lieut. Col. John A. Lundein, Art. Corps, was president, and Capt. Delamere Skerrett, Art. Corps, judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieutenant Lanier Cravens, Art. Corps, who was found guilty of drunkenness on duty, and sentenced to dismissal. Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Staff, concurred in by the Acting Secretary of War, the sentence was commuted by President Roosevelt to a reduction of ninety-three files in military rank, so that the name of Lieutenant Cravens will hereafter appear next below that of 1st Lieutenant E. G. Abbott on the lineal list of first lieutenants of Artillery.

##### CIRCULAR 37, JULY 31, 1905, WAR DEPT.

The following decisions have been made and are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Availability of wooden working boats for submarine mining for other work.—As the use of these boats will tend to keep them in good condition and serve to train the members of the various crews in their handling and care, their use for ordinary work in the waters about a Coast Artillery post, when not needed for submarine mine purposes, is authorized under proper supervision of local commanding officers. (Decision of the Chief of Staff, July 14, 1905.) (029791, M.S.O.)

2. Uniform for courts-martial and courts of inquiry.—General Orders No. 197, War Department, Dec. 31, 1904, prescribes the dress uniform for courts-martial and

courts of inquiry. In commands not provided with the dress uniform the service uniform will be worn instead of the dress for these duties. (Decision of the Acting Secretary of War, July 19, 1905.) (103767, M.S.O.)

3. Salutes by foreign ships of war on entering a harbor. The United States Navy Regulations, 1905 (Paragraph 136), prescribes that "no port shall be saluted by the same ship oftener than once in twelve months." As a similar rule prevails in nearly all other navies, the attention of all concerned is called to this rule in connection with Paragraph 406, Army Regulations. (Decision of the Chief of Staff, July 21, 1905.) (1036670, M.S.O.)

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

##### CIRCULAR 38, AUG. 1, 1905, WAR DEPT.

1. The following regulations shall govern the use of text books at the various schools and colleges of the Army. Where the book is mentioned only by title the entire contents are prescribed. Where only portions of a designated book are to be used the omissions are indicated.

Circular No. 42, War Department, Sept. 16, 1904, is hereby revoked.

2. The text books for post schools for enlisted men and for non-commissioned officers shall be designated by division commanders.

3. The following text-books are prescribed for the garrison schools for officers:

For officers of Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery.

1. Administration. Army Regulations (as prescribed in General Orders, War Department, 1905). 2. Manual of Guard Duty. 3. Field Service Regulations. 4. Drill Regulations (of the arm). 5. Firing Regulations for Small Arms. 6. Tactics. Service of Security and Information, Wagner (1903). Organization and Tactics, Wagner (omitting Chapters IV, VI, VIII and XI to end).

7. Military Law. Military Law, Davis. Manual of Courts-martial. 8. International Law. International Law, Davis (omitting Chapters V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, XV, and appendices). 9. Field Engineering. Field Engineering, Beach. 10. Military Hygiene. Military Hygiene, Wood-hull (revised edition). 11. Military Topography. Military Topography and Sketching, Root (omitting Chapters VII, XI, XIV, XV, and appendices).

12. Hippology. Horses, Saddles and Bridles, Carter (1902).

For officers of Coast Artillery.

The same text books as for officers of Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery in the subjects of administration, manual of guard duty, field service regulations, firing regulations for small arms, tactics, military law, international law, field engineering, military hygiene and military topography.

The text books to be used in the subjects of drill regulations and Artillery, coast engineering and fortress warfare shall be selected by the Chief of Artillery, with the approval of the Chief of Staff, and communicated to division commanders.

For engineer officers serving with troops.

The same text books as for officers of Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery. In addition, text books on technical subjects, i.e., field fortification, surveying, roads and railways, water supply, sewage disposal, cements, mortars and concretes, foundations and masonry, roofs and bridges, building construction, heating and ventilation, shall be selected by the Chief of Engineers, with the approval of the Chief of Staff, and communicated to division commanders.

4. The text books for each special service school and the Staff College shall be selected by the academic board of the school or college with the approval of the Chief of Staff. (104205, M.S.O.)

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 8, JULY 17, 1905, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS. The Chesapeake Division is discontinued. The district with headquarters at Baltimore, Md., will for the future form part of the Eastern Division; the district with headquarters at Norfolk, Va., will for the future form part of the Southeast Division.

##### G.O. 20, JULY 31, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Second Lieutenant Edward E. Farnsworth, A.C., will proceed to Governor's Island, N.Y., and report to Major Erasmus M. Weaver, General Staff, for temporary duty in connection with the preparation of records and papers pertaining to Coast Artillery.

##### G.O. 21, AUG. 1, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Gives the names of competitors who made the highest aggregate scores in the Division Infantry and Cavalry Competitions held at Fort Niagara, 1905, which appeared in our issue of last week, page 134. The following named competitors are announced as the Division Pistol Team, 1905: 1. 1st Lieutenant Jay P. Hopkins, Art. Corps; 2. Q.M. Sergt. Daniel O'Connell, 13th Cav.; 3. 1st Sergt. Joseph Duvoviczky, E, 12th Cav.; 4. Sergt. John J. Daerda, D, 15th Cav.; 5. 1st Sergt. Alfred T. Hart, 3d Battery, F.A.; 6. 1st Lieutenant Richard H. Polton, P.R.P.R. Inf.

##### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA ATHLETICS.

G.O. 41, JULY 17, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA. The Department Athletic Contests for 1905 will be held under the direction of the post commander at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on Aug. 23, 24 and 25, 1905.

Contestants will be selected by post commanders (Camp McKinley, H.T., excepted) on a basis of two entries from each troop, battery, company or detachment, serving in the Department.

Baseball teams representing the Artillery, 4th Infantry, 13th Infantry, 15th Infantry, and 4th Cavalry will be entered.

The playing dates of these teams to be determined by lot at the beginning of the contests.

Capt. George P. White, Q.M., is designated as the officer in charge of the contests and will make the necessary arrangements for holding them. He will be assisted by other officers to be designated hereafter. The officers selected, with Captain White as chairman, will constitute a field committee to take full charge of the events, prepare the official program and have final action on all details relating to the contests.

The contests will be conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and such other conditions as may be prescribed by the committee and published in the official program.

The prizes, which will include a department trophy to be awarded to the organization winning the greatest number of points, will be announced in the official program.

Post commanders are authorized to permit officers and men to visit the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the purpose of witnessing the contests, provided their services can be spared.

The list of events to be contested for as prepared by a board of officers is as follows:

##### First Day.

Exhibition at car station—Light Artillery. 1. 100-yards dash; 2. putting 16-pound shot; 3. 220-yards run; 4. running high jump.

Exhibition—wall scaling. 5. 880-yards run; 6. half-mile walk; 7. pole vault; 8. 120-yards hurdle; 9. running broad jump. Baseball.

##### Second Day.

Exhibition—ten pitching. 10. 220-yards hurdle; 11. standing broad jump; 12. 100-yards dash, final; 13. standing high jump; 14. 220-yards run, final.

Exhibition—mounted wrestling. 15. 120-yards hurdle, final.

Exhibition—mounted relay. 16. obstacle race. Baseball.

##### Third Day.

Exhibition—mounted gymnastics. 17. 880-yards run, final; 18. throwing 16-pound hammer; 19. 220-yards hurdle, final; 20. 1-mile relay—regimental.

Exhibition—drivers' contest. Baseball.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the trans-

portion for the two authorized contestants from each organization, and the baseball team of the 15th Infantry. A football league to consist of one team each from the following posts will be organized: One from the Presidio of San Francisco, one from Fort Baker, one from Fort Miley, one from Alcatraz and Angel Islands (4th Infantry), and also one from the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco.

These teams will play a series of games to determine the championship of the Department. The successful team to be known as the "Department Football Team." The schedule of playing dates to be determined by the managers of the respective teams.

G.O. 42, JULY 19, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA. The 3d Squadron, 13th Cav., and the 17th Infantry, having been relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands and placed en route to the United States on the Army transport Buford, sailing from Manila on July 15, will, upon arrival at this port, go into camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., until transportation is arranged, and will then proceed to stations as follows: 3d Squadron, 13th Cav., to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory; 17th Infantry to Fort McPherson, Ga.

G.O. 43, JULY 20, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA. The 4th Infantry being now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., having arrived from the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Sherman on July 13, the Headquarters, band, and the 2d and 3d Battalions of that regiment, will proceed to and take station at Fort Thomas, Ky. The 1st Battalion, 4th Inf., will remain in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., until further orders.

G.O. 48, JULY 28, 1905, DEPT. OF TEXAS. Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf., will take charge of the San Antonio Arsenal and the office of the Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department during the absence on leave of Col. John Pitman, Ordnance Department.

G.O. 10, JULY 20, 1905, DISTRICT OF PORTO RICO. In commemoration of the anniversary of the landing of the first American troops in Porto Rico, Tuesday, July 25, 1905, is hereby declared a holiday and all military duties, except those necessary, will be suspended.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Crane:

FRANK C. WOOD, Capt., P.R.P.R. of Inf., A.A.A.G.

G.O. 39, JUNE 26, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIV. On account of the lack of transportation on the transport Buford, so much of G.O. No. 37, C.S., these headquarters, as relates to Companies I and K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, and the 3d Squadron of the 13th Cavalry, is revoked. These organizations will remain on duty at their present stations, pending further instructions from these headquarters.

By command of Major General Corbin:

JOHN G. D. KNIGHT, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 40, JUNE 26, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIV. Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., having arrived on the transport Sheridan, will proceed by the first available transportation to Zamboanga, Mindanao, and assume command of the Department of Mindanao.

By command of Major General Corbin:

JOHN G. D. KNIGHT, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 38, JUNE 15, 1905, DEPARTMENT OF LUZON. To enable him to comply with General Orders, No. 34, current series, Headquarters Philippines Division, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of Luzon.

GEO. M. RANDALL, Brig. Gen., U.S. Army.

G.O. 39, JUNE 16, 1905, DEPARTMENT OF LUZON. In compliance with telegraphic instructions from Headquarters Philippines Division, and Par. 193, Army Regulations, 1904, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Luzon, to date from noon, June 15, 1904.

W. S. EDGERLY, Col., 2d Cav.

G.O. 40, JUNE 22, 1905, DEPARTMENT OF LUZON. The following assignments to station of troops in this Department are ordered:

Upon arrival of the 16th Infantry, the Headquarters and two battalions, to be designated by the regimental commander, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and take station, relieving Headquarters and two battalions of the 20th Infantry.

The remaining battalion of the 16th Infantry will proceed to Malab Island, Laguna de Bay, and take station, relieving the 2d Battalion of the 20th Infantry.

Upon being relieved at their several stations the 20th Infantry will proceed to Manila for embarkation on the transport Sheridan.

Upon arrival of the 1st Squadron, 7th Cav., it will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, and take station.

The 3d Squadron, 13th Cav., now at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, and Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will stand relieved from further duty in this department on July 12, and will proceed to Manila in time to embark on the transport sailing for the United States on July 15, 1905.

G.O. 41, JUNE 24, 1905, DEPARTMENT OF LUZON. The Division Commander having approved the opinion of the Judge Advocate, Philippines Division, dated June 10, 1905, to the effect that the change in Par. 1421, Army Regulations (Par. 1577, A.R., 1901) was deliberate and that it is not the intention to use Contract Surgeons as Surveying Officers, such duty will no longer be imposed upon Contract Surgeons in this Department.

When property is to be surveyed at a post where there is a Contract Surgeon and only one commissioned officer, the procedure laid down in Par. 714, Army Regulations, will be followed.

The Contract Surgeon may view the property, and his certificate, report or affidavit may be forwarded with the other papers for the consideration of the next higher commander.

By order of Colonel Edgerly:

JOHN F. GUILFOYLE, Major, Mil. Sec.

G.O. 26, JUNE 10, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS. The following changes of station of troops in this Department are ordered:

Co. B, 6th Inf., from Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, P.I., to Borongan, Samar, P.I., for station.

Co. K, 6th Inf., from Borongan, Samar, P.I., to San Julian, Samar, P.I., for station.

30th Co., Philippine Scouts, from Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, P.I., to San Julian, Samar, P.I., for station.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commanding the Northern Division, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed from Omaha, Neb., to Fort Riley, Kas., on duty in connection with the division Cavalry and pistol competitions. (July 25, N.D.)

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Edwin C. Long, A.C., A.D.C., will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., in connection with the Division competitions. (July 17, D. Cal.)

Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, department commander, accompanied by 2d Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf., aide, will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, for the purpose of making the annual inspection. (July 25, D. Colo.)

#### GENERAL STAFF.

Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, General Staff, Chief of Staff, Col. George Andrews, Military Secretary, and Capt. Eu-

gene P. Jersey, Jr., 10th Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty in connection with the division competitions being held at that place. (July 21, P.D.)

Leave for twenty days, is granted Lieut. Col. William W. Wotherspoon, General Staff. (July 29, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Henry A. Greene, General Staff, Chief of Staff, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., on duty in connection with the division Infantry competitions. (July 25, N.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 14, 1905, is granted Lieut. Col. Crosby P. Miller, General Staff. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Crosby P. Miller, General Staff, will proceed to Newport, R.I., for the purpose of delivering a lecture before the Naval War College. (July 31, W.D.)

Capt. William M. Wright, General Staff, is relieved from duty as acting military secretary of the Northern Division, and will repair to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

#### MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Alexander O. Brodie, military secretary, is assigned to duty at headquarters, Philippines Division, with station in Manila. (June 13, Phil. D.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Par. I, S.O. 139, July 21, 1905, these headquarters, directing Major Blanton Winship, judge advocate, to proceed to Decatur, Ill., is revoked. (July 24, D. Lakes.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Medad C. Martin, deputy Q.M.G., upon his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, to temporarily relieve Lieut. Col. William H. Miller of his duties as chief Q.M., of that department. (July 29, W.D.)

Capt. Carl A. Martin, Q.M., will repair to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for duty. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Dennis Lane will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Gaddes, having been tried by G.C.M. at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., and found not guilty of rendering himself unfit for duty by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, was "acquitted." The acquittal is approved. (June 12, D. Luzon.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George W. Thornburg to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (June 9, Phil. D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Col. Henry B. Osgood, A.C.S.G., is granted leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1905. (July 25, D.G.)

Post Coms. Sergt. E. Ross to Gumay, Samar, for duty. (June 14, Phil. D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John Smith to Nac, Cavite, for duty. (June 14, Phil. D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. James B. Horsey to San Mateo, Rizal, for duty. (June 14, Phil. D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. John C. Walser from duty on the transport Wright to Borongan, Samar, for duty. (June 13, Phil. D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. John Flach' to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for temporary duty. (June 15, Phil. D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Paul S. Halloran, asst. surg., is extended two months. (July 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. William Roberts, asst. surg., will accompany the detachment from Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to Sea Girt, N.J., on Sept. 12, and remain at camp, in charge of the Medical Department, until the close of the practice. (Aug. 1, D.E.)

First Lieut. Jesse R. Harris, asst. surg., is authorized to avail himself of the leave of absence granted. (July 20, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. William L. Keller, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (July 14, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Roger P. Ames, U.S.A., now at New Orleans, La., will report in person to the C.O., Jackson Barracks, La., for temporary duty. (July 28, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted Contract Surg. Harry H. Van Kirk, U.S.A. (July 28, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Appel, deputy surgeon general, will, in addition to his other duties, as officer in charge Medical Supply Depot, Manila, act temporarily as chief surgeon of the division. (June 15, Phil. D.)

Capt. John S. Kulp, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Camp Warwick, Cebu, P.I., for duty. (June 17, D. V.P.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Jere B. Clayton, Asst. Surg. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Ragan, Asst. Surg. (July 31, W.D.)

Major Paul Shillcock, surgeon, will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (June 9, Phil. D.)

Capt. John S. Kulp, Lieuts. Frank W. Weed and Paul L. Freeman, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (June 9, Phil. D.)

Dental Surg. Emmett J. Craig to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (June 9, Phil. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Jere B. Clayton, Asst. Surg., having reported his arrival at Seattle, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty, relieving Capt. David Baker, Asst. Surg., who will proceed to Fort Niobara, Neb., for duty, relieving Capt. Ralph S. Porter, Asst. Surg. Captain Porter will proceed to Manila by the first available transport sailing from San Francisco, for duty. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. William P. Woodall, asst. surg. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Henry Hartung, H.C., Fort Davis, Alaska, will be sent to Fort Egbert, Alaska, for duty. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

Sergt. Benjamin Johnson, H.C., will be placed upon the retired list. (July 29, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Benjamin Vitou, H.C., will return to his proper station. (July 29, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert F. Gerahty, H.C., to Fort Duquesne, Utah, for duty. (July 17, D. Colo.)

Sergt. First Class George Gibbons, H.C., to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (June 15, D. Luzon.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the return of Major H. M. Lord, paymaster, to duty at Boston, Mass., is granted Capt. G. J. Holden, paymaster. (July 28, D.E.)

Capt. Charles G. Dwyer, paymaster, is assigned to duty at these headquarters, with station in San Francisco. (July 19, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the return of Major H. M. Lord, paymaster, to duty at Boston, Mass., is granted Capt. G. J. Holden, paymaster. (July 28, D.E.)

Capt. Manly B. Curry, paymaster, from duty in the Department of Luzon, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, relieving Capt. Charles E. Stanton, paymaster, who will proceed to Manila for duty. (June 16, Phil. D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major Edward Burr, C.E., will proceed not later than July 28, 1905, as a member of a committee of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors to Seattle, Wash., and such other points deemed necessary, to make certain examination on the Pacific coast. (July 27, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 15, 1905, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. Clarke S. Smith, C.E. (July 28, W.D.)

Col. Garrett J. Lydecker, C.E., in addition to duties assigned him, will report by letter to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor for temporary duty as engineer of the 11th Lighthouse District, to relieve Major Lansing H. Beach, C.E., of that duty. (July 28, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Aug. 15, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. John J. Kingman, C.E. (July 31, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 22, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. William D. A. Anderson, C. E. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

The following changes in the station and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Major John Mills will, not later than Sept. 1, 1905, temporarily transfer to 1st Lieut. Francis A. Pope the fortification and river and harbor works in his charge, and will then proceed direct from Seattle, Washington, to Manila for duty, to relieve Major Harry Taylor of all fortification construction in the Philippine Islands, and such other duties as may have been assigned to him. Major Taylor, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to San Francisco for further orders. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Charles Mauer will be placed upon the retired list. (July 29, W.D.)

Par. 3, S.O. 153, W.D., July 3, 1905, relating to Ord. Sergt. Charles Mauer and Richard Kuehne, is revoked. (July 29, W.D.)

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Taylor, O.D., is further extended two months. (July 28, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Major Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board at the United States Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, vice Major Edward Burr, C.E., relieved. (July 28, W.D.)

A detachment of thirty Signal Corps men, to be selected by the C.O., Benicia Barracks, Cal., will be equipped for Philippine service, and under charge of a non-commissioned officer who shall be a member of the detachment, will be reported not later than Aug. 5, 1905, to the C.O. of the troops on board the Army transport scheduled to sail for the Philippine Islands on that date, for assignment to duty. (July 19, D. Cal.)

Capt. Benjamin F. Montgomery, Signal Corps, Benicia Barracks, will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for observation and treatment. (July 14, D. Cal.)

First Class Sergt. John A. Horn, Signal Corps, to Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, for duty. (June 21, D.V.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 10, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert M. Nolan, 1st Cav. (July 21, D.T.)

Major H. J. Goldman, 12th Cav., was, on July 29, placed in temporary command of the first squadron, pending the arrival from the Philippines Division of the third squadron of the regiment, to which he is assigned.

##### 2D CAVALRY—COL. F. K. WARD.

Squadron Sergt. Major Harry C. Hard, 2d Cav., will be placed upon the retired list, to take effect upon receipt of this order. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect on July 20, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank I. Otis, 4th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco. (July 18, D. Cal.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav., is extended fourteen days. (July 17, D. Colo.)

First Lieut. George A. F. Trumbo, 4th Cav., is transferred to the 12th Cav., and will upon the expiration of his present leave join that regiment. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

The following transfers were made July 22 in the 5th Cavalry, upon the mutual application of the officers concerned: Capt. Willard A. Holbrook from Troop L to G; Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook from Troop G to L.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. George L. Morrison, 5th Cav., Fort Apache. (July 22, S.W.D.)

Leave for two months and five days, to take effect about Aug. 25, is granted Major Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca. (July 24, S.W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 25, 1905, is granted Capt. N. F. McClure, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca. (July 21, S.W.D.)

##### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Second Lieut. Sebrin C

Leave, to take effect Aug. 10, and to terminate Aug. 28, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel G. Shartle, A.C. (July 31, D.E.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about Aug. 23, 1905, is granted Capt. John K. Cree, A.C. (Aug. 1, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Aug. 6, 1905, is granted Capt. W. J. Barden, C.E. (July 27, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1905, is granted Major Eli D. Hoyle, A.C. (July 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. William I. Westervelt, A.C., will proceed on or before Aug. 18, 1905, to join his battery. (July 29, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Aug. 15, 1905, is granted Capt. Clifton C. Carter, A.C. (July 29, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect after the completion of his duties at the Artillery School, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank J. Miller, A.C. (July 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, A.C., in addition to his duties as Q.M. at Fort Stevens, will take charge of the constructing quartermaster's office at Astoria, Ore., during the absence on leave of Capt. George L. Goodale. (July 29, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Capt. George F. Landers, A.C. (July 29, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, is granted 1st Lieut. Louis T. Boiscau, A.C. (July 28, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect upon being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted 2d Lieut. W. S. Bowen, A.C. (Aug. 2, D.E.)

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps, now on duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will upon being relieved from duty at that school, proceed to join their companies:

First Lieut. Albert C. Thompson, Jr., (24th Co., C.A.)

First Lieut. Ernest A. Greenough (65th Co., C.A.)

First Lieut. Theophilus B. Steele (81st Co., C.A.)

Second Lieut. Marion S. Battle (5th Co., C.A.)

Second Lieut. Stanley S. Ross (28th Co., C.A.)

Second Lieut. Albert S. Fugler (37th Co., C.A.)

Those officers who may be granted leave upon the completion of the course at the Artillery School will join their companies upon the expiration of such leave. (July 31, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps, now on recruiting duty, are made to take effect this date:

Capt. Morris K. Barroll, 82d Co., to 72d Co., C.A.

Capt. Conrad H. Lanza, 48th, to 40th Co., C.A.

First Lieut. Jairus A. Moore, from the 7th to 128th Co., C.A.

First Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, 26th, to the 15th Co., C.A.

First Lieut. Louis F. Buck, 3d, to 29th Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. Franklin R. Kenney, 100th, to 103d Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. Richard I. McKenney, 41st, to 100th Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. Fielding L. Poindexter, 95th, to the 104th Co., C.A. (July 31, W.D.)

Capt. Henry B. Clark, A.C., is transferred from the unassigned list to the 32d Cav., C.A. (July 31, W.D.)

Capt. Arthur F. Curtis, A.C., is transferred from the 17th Co., C.A., to the 61st Co., C.A., and will join company. (July 31, W.D.)

Par. 3, S.O. No. 139, June 16, 1905, W.D., relating to Capt. Herbert O. Williams, 5th Inf., is revoked. (July 31, W.D.)

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Artillery for temporary duty as assistants in his office: Capt. Joseph P. Tracy, Capt. Stanley D. Embick. (July 31, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the School of Submarine Defense, is granted Capt. Hugh La F. Applewhite, A.C. (July 31, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, is granted 1st Lieut. John W. C. Abbott, A.C. (July 31, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Herbert G. Millar, A.C., from further duty at Fort Hunt, Va., to join his battery. (July 31, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect not later than Sept. 1, 1905, is granted Major Charles W. Foster, A.C. (Aug. 2, D.E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon the completion of his duties at the Artillery School, is granted 1st Lieut. Solomon Avery, Jr., A.C. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. William R. Harrison is transferred from the 66th Co., C.A., to the 12th Battery, Field Artillery. (July 31, W.D.)

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps are transferred as indicated, to take effect this date: Capt. James F. Brady from the 55th Co., C.A., to the 98th Co., C.A.; Capt. Delamere Skerrett from the 98th Co., C.A., to the 55th Co., C.A. Captain Skerrett will join the company to which he is transferred. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. John W. Gulick, A.C., is transferred from the 16th Co., C.A., to the 3d Co., C.A., and will report upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him to the commandant, Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as assistant instructor in the department of artillery. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Aug. 8, 1905, is granted Capt. Samuel C. Vestal, A.C. (Aug. 3, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Aug. 13, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. M. H. Barry, A.C. (Aug. 2, D.E.)

The orders of Jan. 24, 1905, W.D., directing 1st Lieut. Albert U. Faulkner, A.C., to report on Aug. 28 at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, for the purpose of taking a course of instruction, are revoked. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the School of Submarine Defense, is granted Capt. Willard D. Newbill, A.C. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the School of Submarine Defense, is granted Capt. Frederick E. Johnston, A.C. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Brady G. Ruttencutter, 1st Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (July 24, D. Lakes.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Robert W. Thompson, 1st Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 1, 1905. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for twenty days, after division small arms competitions, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Kay, 2d Inf., Fort Logan. (July 22, S.W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. L. Worthington Moseley, 2d Inf., Fort Logan. (July 22, S.W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. George C. Saffrars, 2d Inf., Fort Logan. (July 22, S.W.D.)

Second Lieut. Henry W. Fleet, 2d Inf., is relieved as battalion Q.M. and C.S., 3d Battalion, without prejudice, he being on detached service for an indefinite period, and 2d Lieut. Clark Lynn is appointed in his stead. (July 19, 2d Inf.)

Second Lieut. Clark Lynn, 2d Inf., was on July 18 transferred from Co. F to Co. I, 2d Inf.

Drum Major Samuel W. Carter, band, 2d Inf., will be placed upon the retired list. (July 31, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Capt. James W. McAndrew, 3d Inf., is relieved from duty at these headquarters, to take effect July 15, 1905. (July 14, D. Cal.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Edward J. Bloom, 4th Inf. (July 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Collin H. Ball, 4th Inf., is detailed to enter

the class at the Infantry and Cavalry School and will report at Fort Leavenworth on Aug. 20, 1905, for duty. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Par. 16, S.O. No. 175, July 31, 1905, W.D., relating to Capt. Herbert O. Williams, 5th Inf., is revoked. Captain Williams is relieved from further duty with the Mississippi militia, and will return to his proper station. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Capt. Robert Field, 5th Inf., will proceed to Niantic, Conn., and relieve on Aug. 7, 1905, Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav., of duties at the encampment of the Connecticut Militia, so that the latter may comply with Par. 14, S.O. 172, c.s., W.D., and proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (Aug. 3, D.E.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

The leave granted Capt. Dwight W. Ryther, 6th Inf., is extended one month with the understanding that he will sail from San Francisco for the Philippine Islands on Sept. 5, 1905. (July 28, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Capt. Frank B. Andrus and 1st Lieut. Edwin J. Bracken, 8th Inf., are detailed to attend the annual encampment of the National Guard of Maryland, to be held at Belair, Md., from Aug. 5 to Aug. 12, 1905, inclusive. (Aug. 2, D.E.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Robert S. Clark, 9th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 29, 1905. (July 29, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect upon completion of his duties in connection with the small arms competitions at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is granted 1st Lieut. Clifton Farnsworth, 11th Inf. (July 26, N.D.)

First Lieut. Frederick R. de Funniak, 11th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty. (July 21, D. Mo.)

Second Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, 11th Cav., is detailed in charge of instruction in calisthenics and gymnastics at the School of Application at Fort Riley, vice Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., relieved. Lieutenant Laurson will assume responsibility for the care of the gymnasium and apparatus, and placed in charge of the attendants. (July 18, School of App.)

G.O. 11, AUG. 1, 1905, 11TH INFANTRY.

The retirement from active service of Color Sergt. William Williams, 11th Inf., upon his own application and in accordance with the law, is announced; and the wishes of the regiment extended for his future welfare merited by the honest and faithful service which has earned him this reward.

By order of Colonel Myer:

GEO. H. SHELTON, Capt. Adj't., 11th Inf.

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

First Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, I.S.A.P., will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., in connection with the division competitions. (July 17, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. Irving M. Madison to Camp Avery, Hinman, Samar, with Co. L, 12th Inf., for duty. (June 6, D.V.)

Capt. Robert L. Hirst, 12th Inf., is granted sick leave for three months, with permission to visit China and Japan, effective on or about June 17, 1905. (June 16, Phil. Div.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Capt. Albert B. Scott, 13th Inf., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as major is announced, to date from July 28, 1905. (July 31, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Capt. Charles C. Ballou, 15th Inf., now on leave, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty to accompany a detachment of recruits to be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal. (July 28, W.D.)

Capt. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf., having been examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a major is announced, to date from July 28, 1905. (July 31, W.D.)

Lieut. Robert J. Binford, 15th Inf., will report in person to Col. Henry C. Ward, 15th Inf., president of the examining board at the Presidio of Monterey, for examination. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert H. Silliman, 15th Inf., is detailed as the recorder of the examining board at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., vice 1st Lieut. George E. Stewart, 15th Inf., relieved. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Sergt. George E. Moore, Co. I, 17th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list, to take effect upon receipt of this order. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Robert P. Updyke, 17th Inf., will, upon the expiration of his present leave, proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty pending the arrival of his regiment at its station in the United States. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Capt. William F. Grote, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (July 22, D. Mo.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. William E. Goolsby, 21st Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 15, 1905, for the good of the Service. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Second Lieut. William E. Goolsby, 21st Inf., now sick at Gandara, Samar, P.I., will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for observation and treatment. (June 8, D. V.)

Capt. Robert W. Rose, 21st Inf., now sick at Camp Connell, Cabayog, Samar, will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for observation and treatment. (June 19, D. V.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. WYGANT.

Lieut. Col. Henry E. Robinson, 22d Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in The Military Secretary's Department. Lieutenant Colonel Robinson will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (July 28, W.D.)

Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., 22d Inf., is granted leave of absence for two months, with permission to visit the United States, and with authority to apply for an extension of one month, on account of exceptional circumstances. (June 13, Phil. D.)

First Lieuts. Henry A. Ripley and Harry Graham, 2d Lieuts. Dean Halford and Edward E. McCammon, 22d Inf., Camp Keithley, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila as witnesses in the G.C.M. case of 1st Lieut. Martin Novak, 22d Inf. (June 14, Phil. D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. H. S. Adams, 23d Inf., is extended one month. (July 27, A.D.)

First Lieut. Gerritt Van S. Quackenbush, 23d Inf., is detailed for reconnaissance work on the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and will report to Col. Amos Stickney, Engineer Officer, Atlantic Division, for instructions. (Aug. 2, A.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Sick leave for four months is granted Capt. John E. Hunt, 25th Inf., Fort Reno, O.T. (July 24, S.W.D.)

Leave for one month and twenty-seven days, to take effect on or about Aug. 10, 1905, is granted Chaplain Theophilus G. Stewart, 25th Inf., Fort Niobrara. (July 22, D. Mo.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LE R. BROWN.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug.

1, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Launcelet M. Purcell, 26th Inf. (July 24, D.T.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Horatio B. Hackett, Jr., 27th Inf., is extended twenty days. (July 21, D. Lakes.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Edward J. Moran, 27th Inf. (July 17, D. Lakes.)

The following named officers will report in person to Capt. James T. Moore, 27th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Sheridan for examination for promotion: 2d Lieuts. Robert G. Peck and Thomas W. Brown, 27th Inf. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for four months, to take effect Sept. 24, 1905, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 28th Inf. (July 28, W.D.)

Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 28th Inf., selected as a competitor from the 28th Infantry in the division Infantry competition, vice Capt. William J. Lutz, 28th Inf., reported ill and hereby relieved, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report not later than July 22. (July 20, N.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

First Lieut. Robert O. Patterson, 29th Inf., is directed to report in person to Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, president of the Army retiring board at Denver, Colo., for examination. (July 27, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 10, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Wilford Twyman, 29th Inf. (July 21, D.T.)

The retirement from active service of Major Walter A. Thurston, 29th Inf., at his own request, on account of thirty years' service, to take effect July 31, 1905, is announced. (July 31, Phil. D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

First Lieut. Charles W. Weeks, 30th Inf., is relieved from duty on recruiting service and at the recruit depot at Fort Slocum, N.Y. (July 2

in connection with the national competition, viz.: Capt. LaRoy S. Upton, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Louis R. Ball, 13th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Clarence A. Stott, 12th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Convers R. Lewis, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. George B. Hunter, 12th Cav. (July 31, A.D.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Camp J. P. Stoy, Fort Sill, O.T. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. Harry R. Anderson, A.C.; Capt. Thomas Ridgeway, A.C.; Capt. Harry L. Hawthrone, A.C.; Capt. Charles F. Parker, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, A.C.; 1st Lieut. John B. Murphy, A.C.; 2d Lieut. George W. Cocheu, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Walter K. Wilson, A.C., judge advocate. (July 21, D.T.)

#### INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

The following named officers are detailed to enter the class at the Infantry and Cavalry School and will report in person to the commandant of the school at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Aug. 20, 1905, for duty accordingly:

First Lieut. Samuel R. Gleaves, 1st Cav.  
Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, 3d Cav.  
Second Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, 5th Cav.  
Second Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav.  
Second Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, 6th Cav.  
First Lieut. E. Holland Rubottom, 9th Cav.  
Second Lieut. George E. Price, 10th Cav.  
Second Lieut. John Cocke, 11th Cav.  
First Lieut. Theodore B. Taylor, 11th Cav.  
First Lieut. John D. Long, 12th Cav.  
Second Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, 12th Cav.  
First Lieut. William H. Winters, 13th Cav.  
Second Lieut. Walter H. Smith, 13th Cav.  
Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav.  
Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav.  
First Lieut. David A. Lindsay, 1st Inf.  
First Lieut. William R. Standiford, 2d Inf.  
First Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, 4th Inf.  
Capt. George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.  
First Lieut. Harold D. Coburn, 8th Inf.  
Capt. Henry E. Eames, 10th Inf.  
Capt. Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th Inf.  
First Lieut. Edwin J. Nowell, 11th Inf.  
First Lieut. Van Leer Wills, 12th Inf.  
First Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, 13th Inf.  
First Lieut. Duncan K. Major, Jr., 14th Inf.  
Second Lieut. Shelby C. Leisure, 14th Inf.  
First Lieut. Gustave A. Wieser, 15th Inf.  
Capt. Ora E. Hunt, 18th Inf.  
First Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, 18th Inf.  
First Lieut. Frederick S. Young, 23d Inf.  
First Lieut. William T. Merry, 23d Inf.  
First Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf.  
First Lieut. Charles M. Bundel, 25th Inf.  
Second Lieut. Deas Archer, 26th Inf.  
First Lieut. Ernest Van D. Murphy, 27th Inf.  
First Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, 27th Inf.  
Capt. Irving J. Carr, 28th Inf.  
First Lieut. Allen J. Greer, 28th Inf.  
Second Lieut. Edward G. McCleavey, 29th Inf.  
Second Lieut. John B. Barnes, 29th Inf.  
Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 30th Inf.  
Second Lieut. Walter Kruger, 30th Inf. (July 27, W.D.)

#### PACIFIC DIVISION SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.

The final competition of Cavalry and Infantry firing in the Pacific Division took place at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., July 22, Major William Lassiter, 15th Inf., being the officer in charge.

Lieut. Jens E. Stedje, 4th Cav., who won the pistol competition, also won the Cavalry shoot, his aggregate score for the four days being 798 points. The scores in the aggregate for the four days' shooting follow:

A, aggregate slow, rapid and skirmish, four days; B, final order.

#### CAVALRY COMPETITION.

	A	B
1st Lieut. Jens E. Stedje, 4th Cav.	798	1
Pvt. Henry Torbahn, 4th Cav.	735	2
2d Lieut. Orville N. Tyler, 4th Cav.	731	3
1st Sergt. William Deyhle, 4th Cav.	718	4
1st Sergt. Joseph Fernandez, 4th Cav.	714	5
1st Sergt. William Walters, 4th Cav.	706	6
Pvt. Preston I. Delph, 4th Cav.	698	7
Pvt. Leon B. Brundage, 4th Cav.	692	8
Squadron Sergt. Thomas Farrel, 4th Cav.	675	9
Pvt. Daniel Brinkley, Co. 3d Cav.	653	10
Q.M. Sergt. Edward C. Williams, 4th Cav.	647	11
Sergt. Howard S. Billington, 4th Cav.	622	12
Sergt. George H. German, 4th Cav.	620	13
Pvt. Harold S. Naylor, 4th Cav.	596	14
Cook William N. McGrath, 4th Cav.	591	15
Sergt. Magnus Floodine, 4th Cav.	566	16

#### Infantry Competition.

The Infantry shoot was won by Lieut. Frank C. Baker, Medical Dept., on a score of 832 points. The scores of all the competitors follow:

A, aggregate slow, rapid and skirmish, four days; B, final order.

	A	B
1st Lieut. Frank C. Baker, Med. Dept.	832	1
1st Lieut. Ned M. Green, 15th Inf.	819	2
Sergt. John J. Enright, 15th Inf.	814	3
1st Lieut. Charles E. Reese, 15th Inf.	809	4
Sergt. Arthur Brest, 15th Inf.	785	5
Capt. Harry L. Steele, Art. Corps.	785	6
Sergt. John S. Skees, 14th Inf.	785	7
Sergt. Roger C. Cornett, 10th Inf.	784	8
Pvt. Alvin F. Phipps, 13th Inf.	784	9
Corpl. Dalton Roe, 3d Inf.	781	10
1st Lieut. R. C. Humber, 10th Inf.	780	11
2d Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, 13th Inf.	779	12
1st Sergt. John Dittmer, 15th Inf.	767	13
Corpl. Frederick G. Rolf, 15th Inf.	759	14
Musician Ralph L. Brown, 15th Inf.	753	15
Sergt. Albert Hayes, 14th Inf.	746	16
Pvt. John G. Miller, 15th Inf.	745	17
Pvt. Louis H. Huston, 13th Inf.	745	18
Pvt. Edwin Ledwith, 13th Inf.	744	19
Sergt. Frank Janowski, 13th Inf.	744	20
Pvt. Henry Collett, 13th Inf.	740	21
1st Lieut. Charles N. Murphy, 14th Inf.	732	22
Q.M. Sergt. George Weekly, 14th Inf.	726	23
Capt. Patrick H. Mullay, 14th Inf.	722	24
2d Lieut. Samuel J. Sutherland, 13th Inf.	721	25
Q.M. Sergt. Edward F. Lambert, 10th Inf.	719	26
Pvt. Charles M. Scott, 15th Inf.	714	27
Sergt. Horace G. Rains, 13th Inf.	712	28
Pvt. Albert H. Toy, 13th Inf.	709	29
Sergt. Alvin E. Pottenger, 15th Inf.	707	30
Corpl. Rudolph Blauer, 93d C.A.	704	31
Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf.	696	32
Sergt. Matthew D. Taylor, 15th Inf.	693	33
Sergt. August Sheridal, 13th Inf.	689	34
1st Sergt. Denis Hayes, 14th Inf.	685	35
Corpl. George A. Oakes, 15th Inf.	683	36
1st Sergt. Charles O. Bunner, 10th Inf.	683	37
Corpl. Frederick Bollman, 10th Inf.	676	38
Q.M. Sergt. John Brown, 14th Inf.	675	39
Corpl. William F. Beaver, 10th Inf.	672	40
Q.M. Sergt. Joseph Simonton, 14th Inf.	671	41
Corpl. Joseph Musick, 13th Inf.	671	42
Corpl. James Hines, 14th Inf.	668	43
Pvt. Frank W. Hunt, 10th Inf.	668	44
Sergt. William Douglas, 10th Inf.	662	45
Corpl. David Claunch, 3d Inf.	661	46
Corpl. William E. Abernathy, 13th Inf.	661	47
Pvt. Jake J. Cooper, 13th Inf.	660	48
Cook John Ehmer, 14th Inf.	655	49
Corpl. Richard McAndrew, 15th Inf.	654	50
Pvt. Samuel S. Bowsher, 10th Inf.	645	51
Sergt. Mathias Leach, 10th Inf.	640	52
1st Sergt. Frank L. Whitehead, 14th Inf.	639	53

	Corpl. Robert L. Patton, 3d Inf.	624	54
Pvt. Henry Polka, 14th Inf.	624	55	
Pvt. Horton V. Killingsworth, 10th Inf.	616	56	
Sergt. James C. McBride, 15th Inf.	609	57	
Sergt. Zenas J. Self, 14th Inf.	601	58	
Q.M. Sergt. Thomas N. Hulse, 34th C.A.	599	59	
Pvt. Alexander T. Schenck, 32d C.A.	599	60	
Q.M. Sergt. Harvey E. Caldwell, 10th Inf.	596	61	
Pvt. Selden D. Langston, 10th Inf.	593	62	
Corpl. Charles J. Morris, 13th Inf.	599	63	
Pvt. Glen Campbell, 68th C.A.	582	64	
Corpl. Robert E. Glover, 14th Inf.	588	65	
Sergt. Charles H. Norris, 3d Inf., absent	—	—	
2d Lieut. John F. Clapham, 15th Inf.	826	—	
1st Sergt. George Sayer, 15th Inf.	806	—	
Sergt. Richard N. Davidson, 93d C.A.	808	—	

\*Distinguished marksmen.

#### PHILIPPINE DIVISION SHOOTING.

Major General Corbin, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, in G.O. 36, June 13, 1905, announces the results of the small arms firing contests throughout the division for 1905, and says "The division commander desires to congratulate the members of the Division Cavalry and Infantry teams, and the organizations to which they belong, upon the team records. That of the Cavalry team was surpassed in the Army last year by that of the Army team only; that of the Infantry team by those only of the Army and Atlantic Division teams."

The following named competitors having made the highest aggregate scores in the division competitions, constitute the several division teams for 1905, as announced in the following tables. The authorized prizes are awarded accordingly, and will be distributed as soon as received at these headquarters:

Medals: G, gold; S, silver; B, bronze. The figures are the grand aggregate.

#### Infantry Competition.

	1. Sergt. T. Hinton, Co. I, 3d Bat. Engrs.	G 809
2. Sergt. Francis Trouchet, Co. L, 2d Inf.	G 807	
3. 1st Sergt. M. B. Dunbar, Co. E, 14th Inf.	G 800	
4. Corpl. C. B. Williams, Co. H, 7th Inf.	S 796	
5. Sergt. Charles Schwier, Co. C, 23d Inf.	S 793	
6. Corpl. Virgil Cain, Co. F, 12th Inf.	S 788	
7. Pvt. J. H. Harvey, Co. L, 21st Inf.	S 783	
8. Sergt. W. S. Stevenson, Co. K, 3d Bat. Engrs.	S 777	
9. Sergt. Stephen Miller, Co. I, 20th Inf.	S 777	
10. Sergt. E. McEachin, Co. H, 22d Inf.	B 764	
11. Sergt. H. F. Chinner, Co. L, 22d Inf.	B 770	
12. Q.M. Sergt. J. A. Landers, Co. M, 12th Inf.	B 768	
13. Capt. F. G. Stritzinger, Jr., 22d Inf.	B 767	
14. Pvt. D. O'Connell, Co. L, 3d Bat. Engrs.	B 767	
15. Capt. P. A. Wolf, 4th Inf.	B 766	
16. Artser. George Howard, Co. K, 23d Inf.	B 765	
17. Pvt. G. C. Combs, Co. H, 21st Inf.	B 764	
18. Capt. A. T. Ovenshine, 7th Inf.	B 764	
19. Post Q.M. Sergt. W. J. Spencer, U.S.A.	B 761	
20. Pvt. R. F. Hall, Co. G, 4th Inf.	B 758	
21. Pvt. D. B. Strauss, Co. L, 20th Inf.	B 751	
22. Sergt. J. P. Laney, Co. L, 6th Inf.	B 751	
23. 1st Sergt. W. H. Horne, Co. A, 4th Inf.	B 751	
24. Pvt. R. E. Johnson, Co. K, 12th Inf.	B 750	
25. Prin. Musician Leon Trusson, band, 22d Inf.	B 750	
26. Corpl. Clifford Campbell, Co. K, 4th Inf.	B 749	
27. 1st Lieut. W. B. McCaskey, 23d Inf.	B 749	
28. Corpl. J. R. Page, Co. F, 23d Inf.	B 788	
29. Pvt. Frank Weik, Co. I, 20th Inf.	B 761	
30. A. Sergt. J. H. Vanscoyke, Co. F, 7th Inf.	B 758	

#### Cavalry Competition.

	1. 1st Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, 14th Cav.	G 848
2. Sergt. Alfred G. Horn, F, 12th Cav.	S 789	
3. 1st Sergt. John D. Randall, G, 14th Cav.	S 780	
4. 1st Sergt. August Warnecke, K, 13th Cav.	S 765	
5. Pvt. Edward C. Jackson, D, 14th Cav.	S 764	
6. 1st Lieut. Charles W. Van Way, 12th Cav.	B 748	
7. Sergt. Frederick Jahnke, L, 14th Cav.	B 744	
8. Q.M. Sergt. August Jansen, E, 14th Cav.	B 742	
9. 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Coxe, 8th Cav.	B 741	
10. 1st Sergt. C. S. Russell, B, 12th Cav.	B 741	

#### Pistol Competition.

	1. Sergt. Mont L. Fine, H, 14th Cav.	G 274
2. Q.M. Sergt. August Jansen, E, 14th Cav.	S 274	
3. Sergt. Alfred G. Horn, F, 12th Cav.	S 274	
4. 1st Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, 14th Cav.	S 273	
5. 1st Sergt. T. H. Copard, B, 14th Cav.	B 273	
6. Saddler V. Hauger, A, 2d Cav.	B 272	
7. Corpl. James W. Dell, 5th Batt., F.A.	B 272	
8. Capt. W. H. H. Chapman, 20th Inf.	B 270	
9. Pvt. Vernon Morgan, C, 12th Cav.	B 269	
10. 1st Lieut. M. C. Mumma, 2d Cav.	B 268	
11. 1st Sergt. John D. Randall, G, 14th Cav.	B 268	
12. 1st Lieut. D. F. Craig, A.C.	B 267	

#### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 27, 1905  
Mrs. Wren, wife of Capt. William C. Wren, U.S.A., who has been spending a week or so at St. Margaret's, San Mateo, has returned to town again. Col. J. B. Girard, Med. Dept., who returned on the Sherman last week, is a patient at the General Hospital. Capt. A. W. Chase, Manila Pay Department, is in San Francisco for a visit at present.

The Army and Navy Union has moved its meeting place from the Hospital Corps dining room at the Presidio to the Y.M.C.A. building, as that is more commodious for their growing numbers.

The officers at the Presidio are rejoicing over the appropriation of \$450,000 which Congress has made towards the building of the new Artillery post out near the guns. It will probably be two or three months before the Department will be ready for bids, and the details and specification of plans are not officially known as yet, but with that money it is expected that commanding officers' quarters, two field officers' quarters, three double captains' quarters, two double lieutenants' quarters, eight sets of bachelor officers' quarters, three double non-commissioned staff officers' quarters, hospital, guardhouse, administration building, subsistence storehouse, seven sets of barracks, quartermaster's storehouse, and all the necessary sheds and small buildings of the post will be built.

Capt. H. C. Benson, 4th Cav., is in town for a short visit from the Yosemite.

Col. and Mrs. Charles Morris, Art. Corps, are being congratulated by all their friends upon the escape of their son, Mr. Charles Morris, Jr., from any injury in the terrible explosion on the Bennington, to which he is attached as paymaster. As he has visited on the post several times and made many friends in the garrison, a very personal interest has been taken in his welfare.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Carrigan, Art. Corps, who have been spending a few weeks' leave at Bolinas Bay, have returned to their home at Fort Baker. Gen. and Mrs. J. O'Connell, U.S.A., who are making San Francisco their home since the general's retirement, sailed last week on the Sierra for the Samoan Islands, hoping that the trip will be of benefit to Mrs. O'Connell, who has not been well for several months. Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, from Fort Stevens, and Capt. P. C. Stevens, Pay Dept., are in town at present.

Capt. Armand L. Lasseigne, 14th Inf., who has been ill in the general hospital for several months, was well enough to leave for Vancouver Barracks on Tuesday. Major Benjamin F. Montgomery, from Benicia Barracks, is being treated at the general hospital at present, and so also is Dean Hall, son of Col. J. D. Hall, Med. Dept.

Major James Lockett, 4th Cav., from Monterey, has been visiting Capt. R. A. Brown at the Presidio for several days. Lieut. J. E. Morris, from Vancouver Bar-

racks, Lieut. E. S. Hartshorn, 14th Inf., and Lieut. George Garity, 2d Cav., are all in town at present.

Mrs. Conklin, wife of Capt. Arthur S. Conklin, Art. Corps, left the Presidio this week, going directly to Denver, where she expects to visit her parents, Gen. and Mrs. William S. McCaskey, for about a month, when her husband will join her and they will go to their new station at Fort Totten.

Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston entertained at an elaborate dinner last night at their home at the Presidio, in honor of Capt. Charles P. Perkins, of the U.S. trainingship Pensacola, and his wife.

Capt. Hudson T. Patten, Art. Corps, and his wife and children, who have been spending a several weeks' leave in and about San Francisco since leaving the Presidio, take their departure for the East at the end of this week.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 30, 1905.

A gloom was thrown over the post this week by the death of Mrs. W. P. Brookes, mother of Capt. Albert S. Brookes, 29th Inf., which occurred on the night of July 19, at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Brookes. Mrs. Brookes had been ill for some time, and came here last month from her home in Arkansas, hoping to be benefited. She was for a time at Hotel Dien, in El Paso, but two weeks ago came to the post. Mr. W. P. Brookes reached the post the day before her death. The funeral services were held that Thursday afternoon at Captain Brookes' quarters, a

**BILLIARD & POOL** TABLES & SUPPLIES  
  
 BOWLING ALLEYS SOLD ON EASY TERMS  
 U.S. ARMY & NAVY COMMANDS CATALOGUES FREE  
 THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE COLLENDER CO.  
 DEPARTMENT A AND N.  
 263 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

**JACOB REED'S SONS,**  
 Chestnut St. West of Broad,  
 PHILADELPHIA.

**UNIFORMS and ACCOUTREMENTS**  
 for Officers of the  
**ARMY, NAVY and MARINE CORPS.**

FOUNDED 1824 BY JACOB REED.

**H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO.**

**6 DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER \$12**  
 REAL WORTH.....\$18

1147 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

**FINANCIAL ACCOMMODATIONS**

on short notice to Army and Navy Officers anywhere, active or retired.  
 Call or write for full particulars

**LOUIS SILVERMAN**  
 PRIVATE BANKER, Established 1882.  
 140 Nassau Street. New York City.

**MAKAROFF**

**GENUINE RUSSIAN CIGARETTES**

are just a little better than you have imagined cigarettes could be. Made in five brands. Each brand in three sizes. \$1.00 to \$6.00 a hundred. Send for price list and a bit of real information about cigarettes. Money returned on any purchase which is unsatisfactory.

**JAMES HOWARD KEHLER,** Chicago.

**New York Bottling Co.**  
 Phone 4200-38<sup>th</sup>  
 TRADE BESTUVALL MARK  
 GINGER ALE, SARSAPARILLA, CLUB SODA, ETC.  
 514-516-518-520 W. 36<sup>th</sup> ST., N.Y. U.S.A.

In reply to newspaper reports of serious health conditions in the Panama Canal Zone, a statement issued from Washington declares that the situation on the isthmus is steadily improving. A comparison between the conditions which obtained during the first year of canal work under French administration and present conditions show that the United States is solving the question of sanitation. In 1881 the French reported an average force of 928 men on the Isthmus with a death rate of 66.8 per thousand, while in the Ancon hospital alone the deaths from yellow fever reached the proportion of 23.7 per thousand. In reassuring contrast to that record the death rate on the Canal Zone among both the 10,000 employees and the uncounted non-employees during the past three months was but 2.6 per thousand, counting the fatalities among both classes and omitting from the equation number of non-employees. This would make an annual mortality of less than ten per thousand. In other words, there were but twenty-six deaths from fever during the months of May, June and July, and of this number but fifteen were employees, an annual rate of but six per thousand.

The Third Division of the General Staff of the Army is at work revising the General Orders prescribing courses of instruction at the General Service and Staff Colleges, at the Army Engineering School and at the Army Medical School. We publish elsewhere the approved order for the course of instruction at the school at Fort Leavenworth, which contains many new and interesting features. The orders for the Army Engineering School and for the Army Medical School and for the School at Fort Riley will probably be promulgated next week.

For the first time since he became Chief of Staff, Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee is Acting Secretary of War. Prior to the departure of Secretary Taft from Washington the President issued an order, published at that time in the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**, directing that when the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War were absent from Washington the Chief of Staff should act as Secretary of War. When General Chaffee leaves for France in the latter part of this month Major Gen. John C. Bates, Assistant Chief of Staff, will, under the terms of the President's order, be Acting Secretary of War.

The U.S. cruiser West Virginia left Newport, R.I., Aug. 2 with a naval trial board for speed and gun tests, which will last until Saturday, when the ship will go to New York. The West Virginia is Rear Admiral Brownson's flagship, and this will be her final acceptance trial.



**ARMSTRONG**  
**Full Dress Uniforms**

Have the real Military Make, Shape, Style and Military Build.

The best made Uniforms in the United States.

Made by our experienced Military Tailors, in our own shops. We make Uniforms only. No civil work.

**Armstrong Full Dress Caps**

Our own make, the lightest and best made Caps in the country. Send for catalogue and sample cloths.

We invite officers to call when passing through Chicago.

**E. A. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO.**  
 ARMY OUTFITTERS

315 to 321 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Armstrong Full Dress Uniform DISMOUNTED Opposite Auditorium Cor. Congress St.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1865.

**ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.**

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Cable address: Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1905.

**AFTER PEACE, WHAT OF JAPAN?**

There is abundant reason to believe that, with fairness and moderation on the part of the Mikado's representatives, the envoys from Russia and Japan who are to assemble at Portsmouth next week will be able to conclude an honorable peace. Both nations have entered into the preliminary arrangements in manifest good faith, having vested their delegates with full power to sign a treaty which shall, of course, be subject to ratification at St. Petersburg and Tokio, and, so far as surface appearances indicate, all that is needed is a generous spirit of conciliation and concession in the negotiation of terms. Until recently the prospect for a successful outcome of this peace conference was clouded by two uncertain elements. One was a belief that Russia would empower her envoys, not to sign a peace agreement, but merely to ascertain the Japanese terms and communicate them to St. Petersburg. That fear has been completely allayed by Russia herself, whose representatives are clothed with full powers to negotiate and sign a treaty. The second of the uncertain elements alluded to—and it is still present—is the fear that Japan may be too harsh in her demands upon Russia, insisting upon conditions which, by presenting the alternative of a humiliating peace or a continuation of the war, may persuade the Czar to choose the latter course. The friends of both nations cherish the hope that Japan may be moderate in her terms, that the reports that she would name exacting conditions are unwarranted and that it is not her purpose to subject her adversary to needless humiliation. Nevertheless, the apprehension that she may assume an unreasoning attitude still exists, and will be a matter of deep solicitude until the purpose and policy of Japan are clearly defined in the forthcoming conference. At present the responsibility for the success or failure of that body rests upon Japan. It is for her to determine whether there shall be peace or continued war.

But let us assume that the outcome shall be peace—what of Japan thereafter? She will advance immediately to the front rank of world powers. There will be no repetition of the questionable processes employed by Europe to strip her of the fruits of her successful war with China. In that affair she had to submit to a combination of international greed and force, but so much has she profited by that humiliating experience that there is no nation or group of nations foolhardy enough to attempt to impose upon her in the same manner at the close of the war with Russia. In a word, Japan is a first-class power in a military as well as in a commercial and political sense. She is able to negotiate treaties and alliances and has the fleets and armies to maintain them. Henceforth she becomes a prime factor in the vast and complex problems of the Orient, and must be reckoned with as a vital and restless force in international policies.

What is this picturesque and audacious young entity, thus suddenly asserting, and asserting by convincing argument, the right to a place in the sisterhood of great nations? At present she is radiant with the glory of victorious war. The world knows that she is strong, ambitious, brave, self-sacrificing and chivalric. But her ideals, morals, methods and purposes—what of them? Are they such as to convince the world that Japan will be a worthy, peaceful, amiable member of the family of great powers? These questions will come to the fore with the advent of peace. They are pertinent, important and urgent. For eighteen months the world has been dazzled by Japan's magnificent valor on land and sea. It is quite possible that by the superb behavior and achievements of her armies and fleets we have measured the Japanese national life and character, awarding them

**International Banking Corporation**

Capital and Surplus, \$7,897,591.

Branches in the Orient, London, Mexico and Panama  
 Deposits for the U. S. in China and the Philippines.

2½ per cent interest allowed on drawing accounts.

3½ and 4 per cent on fixed deposits for 6 and 12 months.

Washington Branch - 1415 G St., N. W.

**Etna Banking & Trust Co.**  
 1222 F STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

P. AUGUSTUS HEINZ, Pres. A. B. CLEMENTS, Cashier

OUR banking by mail system, covered by U. S. Patent, commands itself specially to Army and Navy as the most convenient system devised for safely transmitting funds.

Pays 4 per cent. interest on savings deposits

ESTABLISHED 1883.

**CRANE, PARRIS & CO., BANKERS**

604 14th STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Deposits. Exchange. Collections.

Particular attention given to Investments. Correspondence invited. Orders executed on all principal markets.

WANTED—Position as Chief Musician in some Coast Artillery post. Have served in that capacity in the Old Artillery School during the Spanish-American War, at Fortress Monroe, Va. I play violin, cornet and piano, and I also arrange and compose. Can furnish good references if required. Address P. O. Box 1, Hampton, Va.

WANTED—Retired Cavalryman as Armorer for First Troop, N.G.N.J., at Newark. Apply by letter, stating experience, care Army and Navy Journal.

CAPTAIN OF ARTILLERY, about 100 on list, desires transfer to CAVALRY. Address E. Q. V., care Army and Navy Journal, N.Y.

HENRY K. COALE, MESS CHESTS and Camp Supplies. Illustrated list on request. 136 Washington St., Chicago.

**GEORGE A. & WILLIAM B. KING**  
 ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW  
 728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attorneys for Colonel Stephen C. Mills in the test case recently decided, involving the calculation of foreign service increase of pay.

**F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.**

ARTISTS' MATERIALS  
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.  
 NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

**SANDFORD & SANDBOROUGH, MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS**  
 176 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK

**"Army and Navy Preparatory School."**

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, all the Principal Colleges and Universities and for direct Commissions in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. For further information address E. Swavely, Principal, 13th and Princeton Sts., Washington, D.C.

**The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba**

MAJ. GEN. JOHN C. BATES, U.S.A., President.

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that memorable campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blanks to Capt. HOLLIS C. CLARK, U.S.A., Asst. Secretary and Treasurer, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY**

**ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES.**

GENERAL WILDER S. METCALF, President.

Qualifications for membership, honorable service in the Philippines, Army or Navy, prior to July 4, 1902. No initiation fee. Annual dues \$1.00. Life membership \$5.00. Next annual reunion, Chicago, Ill., October 10th and 11th, 1905. All veterans, whether members or not, are cordially invited. For information address F. Warner Karling, National Secretary, 408-9 American Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

a place with the highest products of modern civilization. If we have done this—if, in just and generous admiration of Japan's undeniable military greatness, we have recognized her as a worthy exemplar of civilization as understood by Western nations—it may be that the judgment is premature and undeserved. The foreigner traveling in Japan is delighted with the calm beauty of the country and the courtesy and hospitality of its people. Unless he is a cold-blooded investigator, he sees nothing but that which charms and bewilders. He realizes that the Japanese are sober, industrious, thrifty, cleanly, polite, artistic and patriotic. That is all, but that is much, and too often, on a mere superficial survey the foreigner, who rarely penetrates below the surface of things, eagerly certifies that Japan and the Japanese are all that is great and good.

Against these hasty and perhaps too-generous Western estimates of Japan come protests and warnings from various sources. We have before us, for example, an exceedingly valuable volume entitled "Young Japan," by Rev. James A. B. Scherer (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia), which appears most opportunely for those interested in Japanese conditions and tendencies. The author of this work is the president of Newberry College, South Carolina, an educator and theologian of high character who spent five years in Japan in close association with the youth of the country, having served during four of those years as a teacher in a government school. His present volume and his former work, "Japan To-day," show that he has studied the life, character, morals and economic aspect of the Japanese people deeply, honestly and without prejudice, but rather with sympathy and friendliness. Like other foreign observers, he is amazed at the intellectual alertness of the Japanese, "who, for quick receptiveness and rapid assimilation of mental food, are without parallel in the world, the will springing out into action as soon as the concept is formed," and he contends that it is the combination of that quality with the attributes of bravery, loyalty, thoroughness and self-control that has enabled Japan "to accomplish the seemingly impossible and become great world-power in a day." Doctor Scherer is not lacking in admiration for the real merits of the Japanese. He likens their country to an overgrown play-ground; the universal love of beauty and cleanliness fascinates him and he finds much to commend in the domestic life of the people. His opinions, therefore, on grave questions of national character are deserving of serious attention. Japan, he declares, has separated religion from government, and morals from law; the moral education of Japanese youth is honeycombed with rottenness from end to end and the nation has debased itself by licensing prostitution and tolerating the sale of young girls by their parents under the guise of a regard for "filial piety." Japanese bravery, the author continues, is not based on purity; Japanese loyalty is lacking in honesty, Japanese thoroughness has no element of sincerity and Japanese self-control lacks the solid foundation of self-respect. "The two cancers at the core of the Japanese character," he adds, "are deep-set dishonesty and abandoned impurity—either would be sufficient to wreck the life of any nation." He also quotes a Japanese journalist as confessing that his countrymen "have earned an unenviable reputation of being the most untrustworthy people on earth," a reputation which, he admitted, they fully deserved. The author declares that for every Japanese who is influenced by Christian standards of conduct there are 999 whose highest ideals center in devotion to the Emperor. He holds that the Japanese are not even the ethical equals of the Chinese, and remarks that Japan, in spite of its infinite charm, is still a country where the term "lie" has no unpleasant associations whatever, being regarded not as a word of reproach but merely as a word implying a jocular compliment.

Doctor Scherer's volume is evidently written more in disappointment than in anger. One gets the impression that the author went to Japan believing the country to be morally sound as measured by the standards of Christian civilization. He did not find it so, yet in spite of a woefully decadent morality, material and even intellectual progress goes forward by leaps and bounds. "But," the author continues, "the commercial dishonesty of Japanese merchants has become a by-word among the nations and is a serious hindrance to Oriental trade—in striking contrast with China. Duplicity of the most repulsive character is often masked by the curious Japanese smile. An offensive, even nauseating conceit often mars the grace of popular manners. Japanese social impurity is as much of a by-word as commercial dishonesty. \* \* \* It is this enormous disparity between material and moral advancement that makes the future of Japan so problematical. It is the evolution of a real world-power that we have witnessed, but whether this power shall prove a curse or a blessing to mankind will depend upon the nature of the further educational training of 'Young Japan'."

It is only fair to bear in mind that Doctor Scherer's testimony is that of an outsider, though it is palpably the utterance of a sincere and conscientious man whose only desire is to tell the truth. However, a native witness takes the stand in the current number of the *Arena*, whose testimony is worthy of close attention. This gentleman, Mr. Kiichi Kaneko, who must not be confounded with Baron Kentaro Kaneko, the accomplished Japanese special commissioner now sojourning in the United States, frankly declares that he is not a patriot but a socialist, and that fact should be considered in connection with his testimony. He says that Japan is

afflicted with all the social vices incident to modern life and that in her case they are greatly aggravated by over-population and under-production of the staple articles of food and clothing. The people, he continues, are becoming more and more hostile to the present liberal system of government, and this feeling was the real impulse back of the serious strikes which have occurred in various parts of the empire in the last six years. The condition of the laboring classes, he says, is distressing. Naming various high officials of the empire, he describes them as degraded characters, of whom he is ashamed to speak, and he declares that the love of country and loyalty to the Mikado universally regarded as a trait of the Japanese national character is a pure fiction. Mr. Kaneko foresees peril and disaster for Japan, and it will come, he believes, because the present constitution affords only a sham government of liberty and equality. "The Japanese government system," he continues, "is the make-believe system. It is not by the people, of the people, for the people. It is the government of the few, of the nobles, of the titles, and, above all, of the figure-head—the Mikado. There is a strange line drawn in the society of Japan. It extends a little higher than the heads of the people, and once you get within this line you are assured of perfect safety all your life; your condition is insured for life; nobody can disturb you; no criticism will affect you. The line incloses the aristocracy, the titles, the confidants of the Mikado. You cannot hope to prevail against a man within that line. No matter how incapable or unworthy he may be, you must be contented with him; otherwise your life is no longer safe."

The testimony of the two witnesses here quoted—one an American educator, the other a Japanese socialist—affords ample reason for caution and deliberation in estimating the fitness of Japan for her new place among the great powers. She has yet to prove herself worthy of the high position awarded to her by sentimentalists and enthusiasts, and until she has done that the value of her influence as a force for peace and civilization cannot be measured. Her institutions, ideals, and ethical standards are not those of Europe or America. They are Oriental, and unless we misread the signs of the times, her success in the present war may be interpreted throughout Asia as the triumph of Oriental civilization. If Japan shall accept that interpretation she is likely to be a disturbing force rather than a pacific one in international affairs. Her importance as a factor in the politics of the world will be increased instead of diminished by the restoration of peace with Russia. For as soon as that benevolent result is accomplished, the other great nations whose interests border on hers will naturally expect a frank and unreserved statement of Japanese purpose and policy. That statement will afford a reasonably definite forecast of what we may expect of Japan.

#### ASSIGNMENTS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

As we stated last week, orders were issued from the War Department on July 27 assigning Brig. Gen. William H. Carter to the command of the Department of the Lakes; assigning Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan to command the Department of the Visayas in place of General Carter; and ordering Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, relieved by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss from the command of the Department of Luzon, to report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for assignment.

These assignments were suspended, however, on July 28, and it was explained that President Roosevelt had sent a message from Oyster Bay that led to the suspension. Acting Secretary of War Oliver is quoted as saying, on Saturday last, that this suspension of orders would not affect the appointment of Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, now with the Russian army in Manchuria, as a member of the General Staff; General Barry had been notified of his appointment and had accepted. It is now explained at the War Department that some doubt is felt whether Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who recently underwent a surgical operation in Boston, Mass., will be able to return at the present time to his command in the Philippines. General Wood's condition is very satisfactory, but it is felt that tropical service is not the best thing for him at this time. Because of this doubt the President directed that the order assigning Generals Carter, Edgerly and Buchanan to duty be held up for the present. Should General Wood not return to the Philippines it is probable that he will be assigned to the command of a division or department in this country, possibly to the command of the Department of the Lakes and General Carter placed in command of the Department of Mindanao. It is of interest to note that General Wood himself, who has been staying at home of a friend near Boston, is quoted in press despatches of Aug. 2 as follows: "I understand there have been rumors in Washington of my intention not to return to the Philippines. I want to say that I sincerely wish to go back, and intend to start in about a month. I expect to spend two more years in the islands, and shall be disappointed if I do not. My family is now there, and I am only waiting here now at the suggestion of my physician, who wishes me to be in perfect condition before taking up the journey."

There is absolutely no truth, according to the War Department, in the sensational reports that have recently been published to the effect that this order of assignment was held up because of a conflict between Acting Secretary of War Oliver and Lieutenant General Chaffee. There was no disagreement between those two

officials over the assignments, the order holding them up having come from the President at Oyster Bay. Neither was there any serious disagreement between General Chaffee and Acting Secretary Oliver over the selection of General Barry to be president of the War College. It is true, as we stated at the time, that General Chaffee recommended that the proceedings of the board of general officers which selected General Barry be disapproved, because of the absence of General Barry and his known disinclination to accept the assignment, but when Acting Secretary Oliver approved the report and General Barry was selected, the matter ended. We can state upon the very best of authority that General Chaffee did not attempt to influence the board of general officers and obtain the selection of General Carter. General Chaffee did not suggest any name of a general officer to the board: he simply called upon the board to select a general officer to succeed General Bliss and a lieutenant colonel to succeed Lieutenant Colonel Alvord.

In arranging for the visit of the Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, of Canada, to Boston on Aug. 5 an incident occurred which, while exceedingly trivial, has provoked our touchy Canadian neighbors into various manifestations of anger and resentment. The officers commanding the Canadian troops had arranged that the regiment should march with their arms from the railway station in Boston to the armory provided for their use, but the Adjutant General of Massachusetts was obliged to inform them that such a proceeding was forbidden by the laws of the State, and that the executive authorities were unable to remove the difficulty. When this news reached Canada it caused much hard feeling, and the action of the Massachusetts officials was promptly construed as a deliberate affront to the Canadian government. The Canadian troops were urged to abandon the trip to Boston and visit the cities of their own country. The Brockville Times haughtily remarked that they might "better visit their own towns and become better acquainted with their own kith and kin than go away to a foreign country and run the risk of being insulted or humiliated by Anglophobe fanatics." And after it had all been satisfactorily arranged that the Canadian troops should pass through Boston without arms our esteemed contemporary, the Ottawa Citizen, remarked with unconcealed apprehension: "It is to be hoped that in the present instance a desire to gratify the wishes of the men and their friends to take an outing to Boston and Providence has not overborne a proper self-respect and that the sequel will not be a humiliation wholly unnecessary." Events will doubtless convince the Citizen that its apprehension was entirely needless. The Canadian troops will be received in Boston as friends and neighbors. The only thing to prevent them from parading in arms is a law for which there is nowadays little if any real use, but it is a law all the same and cannot be set aside by the executive authorities, much as they might desire to do so. We take it as an evidence of sound judgment and true neighborly spirit on the part of the officers of the Canadian regiment that they view the matter in the proper light and were not dissuaded from their visit by the misrepresentations of the fault-finders who basely seek to provoke unkindly feeling between two great countries whose mutual interests are enduring peace and friendship.

There could be no clearer proof of the need of a national quarantine system than is presented in the unseemly conflict of authority which has arisen among the Gulf States since the outbreak of yellow fever in New Orleans. The officials of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Alabama and other States are engaged in a controversy over rules and methods of quarantine which, if continued, may divert their energies from the more urgent work of health protection and lead to measures of physical violence. Each State insists upon its own system, disdaining those of its sister commonwealths, and each is more or less fearful that its sovereign rights may be invaded by its neighbor States. As a consequence there is no harmonious co-operation in fighting the pestilence. Meanwhile the epidemic is spreading, there is no effective concert of inter-State action to resist its advance, and the country is again confronted with the plain lesson that nothing but a broad, highly-organized national quarantine system can deal with such emergencies. It is amazing that the old, narrow sense of State pride and State jealousy should be allowed to prevent the creation of a system so essential to public safety and to the freedom and security of inter-State traffic.

The Surgeon General of the Army has recommended that the 4th and 91st Companies of Coast Artillery on duty at Jackson Barracks, La., shall not be withdrawn from that garrison because of the prevalence of yellow fever in New Orleans. When the outbreak first occurred in New Orleans, the War Department asked Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, commanding the Department of the Gulf, if he deemed it necessary to transfer the troops from Jackson Barracks to some other place. General Lee reported them that he thought there was no danger at that time in keeping the troops at Jackson Barracks, and stated that if the disease became more prevalent it might be necessary to put the troops in detention camps at some healthful place outside the limits of the city of New Orleans. The Chief of Staff recently called upon the Surgeon General of the Army for a report as to the advisability of keeping the troops at Jackson Barracks at present. The Surgeon General reported that in his opinion there was no danger.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH SERVICE SCHOOLS.

The following is an advance copy of an important General Order relative to the course of instruction at the General Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., which is soon to be issued to the Service:

G.O. No. 1, WAR DEPARTMENT, 1905.

1. The following regulations governing the schools and college at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., are hereby announced:

## THE SIGNAL SCHOOL.

2. The school shall be known as the U.S. Signal School. Its object is to prepare the junior officers of the Signal Corps for the active duties of their profession, to provide instruction in signal duties for such officers of the line as may be designated thereto, to make researches and practical experiments in such subjects as relate to the duties of the Signal Corps, and to disseminate information so obtained.

3. The commandant and the secretary of the Staff College shall be the commandant and the secretary of the Signal School. The commandant shall co-ordinate its workings with those of the other service schools at the same station. The assistant commandant shall be an officer of the Signal Corps.

## STUDENT OFFICERS.

4. The student officers will be detailed in orders from the War Department, and shall consist of such officers of the Signal Corps, not exceeding five, as may be designated by the Chief Signal Officer; four lieutenants of the Artillery Corps, recommended by the Chief of Artillery; twelve lieutenants of the Army, and such militia officers, graduates of the Infantry and Cavalry School, as may be recommended by the commandant, and detailed for instruction by the Secretary of War.

## COURSE OF STUDY.

5. The course of study, experimental and other work, shall be prepared by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and any subsequent changes therein will be made by the Chief of Staff on the recommendation of the commandant, forwarded through the Chief Signal Officer.

The course of study shall be included in three departments, as follows: (a) The department of signaling, embracing optical, acoustical, and electrical signaling. (b) The department of signal engineering, embracing electrical and mechanical engineering as applied to the duties of the Signal Corps; military aeronautics; photography; topography. (c) The department of languages, embracing the study of the Spanish, French and German languages.

6. The courses of instruction in topography and languages shall be conducted in connection with the same courses in the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College. Graduates of the Infantry and Cavalry School shall take the Staff College course and the other student officers the Infantry and Cavalry School course in these subjects.

## THE INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

7. The school shall be known as the U.S. Infantry and Cavalry School.

8. The object of the school is the instruction of specially selected officers in the higher branches of military art and science not embraced in the garrison school course; to improve its students as to their qualification as instructors; to offer them exceptional advantages for professional improvement and opportunity for distinction.

9. The commandant, the assistant commandant and the secretary of the Staff College shall be the commandant, the assistant commandant and the secretary of the Infantry and Cavalry School.

## STUDENT OFFICERS.

10. Having in view the objects stated in Par. 8 of the order and that success of the representatives will reflect credit on their regiments or corps, selections of student officers shall be made as follows:

One officer of not less than four years' service, and not above a captain in grade, from each regiment of Infantry and Cavalry serving within the continental limits of the United States, and of such other officers as are hereinafter specified. No officer will be detailed from regiments serving in Alaska or in the insular possessions, but in lieu thereof an additional officer may be detailed from other regiments of the same arm of the Service at a home station, which have most recently returned from such service.

11. The colonel of each regiment of Infantry and Cavalry serving within the continental limits of the United States shall submit, direct to The Military Secretary, not later than May 15 of each year, the names of two officers (one as principal and the other as alternate), for detail for instruction at the school. From the officers thus recommended the selection will be made by the Chief of Staff, and the detail will be announced in orders from the War Department.

12. In a similar manner the Chief of Engineers shall recommend annually two, and the Chief of Artillery, not less than three nor more than five officers with the same limitations as to length of service and rank.

## ATTENDANCE OF MILITIA OFFICERS.

13. By direction of the President, the following regulations are announced governing the attendance of militia officers as students of the Infantry and Cavalry School, as contemplated in Section 16 of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1903.

14. A militia officer in order to be eligible for the course of instruction at the school must not be less than twenty-one nor more than thirty-five years of age. He must be of sound health, good moral character, and a citizen of the United States. He must have been a member of the organized militia at least one year, and must have such preliminary educational qualifications as will enable him to participate profitably in the course of instruction.

15. Militia officers desiring to attend the school must be nominated to the Secretary of War by the Governors of their respective States, and the nomination must, in each case, be accompanied by an affidavit of the nominee stating his age, citizenship and length of service in the organized militia, and by a certificate from the colonel of his regiment or other satisfactory person as to his good moral character.

16. Such militia officers as have complied with the above and who may be selected by the Secretary of War as candidates will be ordered to proceed to posts in the vicinity of their homes for preliminary examination. The physical examination shall first be conducted. If a candidate be found physically deficient a report in the case will be made at once to the Military Secretary by telegraph, and no further examination shall be conducted without special authority from the Chief of Staff.

17. If the physical examination be satisfactory, the candidates shall then be examined in the following general educational subjects: 1. Reading; 2. Writing; 3. Orthography; 4. Grammar; 5. Arithmetic; 6. Geography, (with special reference to the United States); 7. History of the United States; 8. Algebra, (including the solution of equations of the first degree); 9. Plane Geometry; 10. Trigonometry.

In lieu of examination in the above subjects a graduating diploma from a high school or other educational institution of recognized standing whose curriculum embraces the subjects in question shall be accepted.

18. The candidates shall then be examined in the following military subjects; the text-books being indicated: 1. Administration; Army Regulations (as prescribed in G.O., W.D., 1905); 2. Manual of Guard Duty; 3. Field Service Regulations; 4. Drill Regulations (of the arm); 5. Firing Regulations for Small Arms; 6. Tactics; Service of Security and Information, Wagner (1903); Organization and Tactics, Wagner (Omitting Chapters IV, VI, VII, and XI to end); 7. Military Law; Military Law, Davis; Manual of Courts-Martial; 8. International Law; International Law, Davis (omitting Chapters V, VI, VII, VIII, XI, XV and appendixes); 9. Field Engineering; Field Engineering, Beach; 10. Military Hygiene, Wood-

hull (revised edition). 11. Military Topography; Military Topography and Sketching, Root (omitting Chapters VII, XI, XIV, XV, and appendixes). 12. Hippology: Horses, Saddles and Bridles, Carter (1902).

In lieu of examination in the above subjects a certificate of proficiency from garrison or special service schools in these subjects shall be accepted.

19. The examination shall be written, shall take place in the presence of a designated officer, and the questions shall be prepared by the staff of the school. At the close of this examination candidates shall be ordered to return to their homes. The examination papers shall be forwarded to the commandant, who, after having them marked by a board consisting of three officers, shall report to The Military Secretary the names of those who have successfully passed. From the names thus submitted the selection of militia student officers will be made by the Secretary of War.

20. Militia officers before their admission to the school, must sign an agreement to attend and pursue the course of study, and to be bound by and conform to the rules and discipline imposed by its regulations.

21. The expense to the Government on account of militia officers attending the school is limited strictly to travel allowances, commutation of quarters and subsistence. The travel allowances consist of mileage or transportation allowed by law. Commutation of quarters will be the same as provided by law for officers of the corresponding grade in the Army. Militia officers cannot be furnished with quarters in kind. For subsistence each militia officer will be paid one dollar per day, while in actual attendance at the school.

22. Each militia officer must provide himself, at his own expense, with the proper uniforms of his own State or Territory, and with the required text-books. The course will require the entire time of the student, so that no outside occupation during the school term will be practicable.

23. The course of instruction for militia officers shall be the same as that for officers of the Army, and they shall, upon graduation, be classified in the same manner. They shall receive certificates of proficiency in such subjects as have been satisfactorily completed by them, and shall be eligible, if their class standing is sufficiently high, for selection as students at the Signal School or Staff College.

24. A militia officer found deficient in any subject may be conditioned by the commandant upon the recommendation of the academic staff, and continued at the school, with a view to making good his deficiency at the final examination. Without such recommendation he shall be reported to the Military Secretary, with a view to the withdrawal of the authority to attend the school. Any officer showing neglect of his studies or a disregard of orders, shall, upon the recommendation of the commandant, be deprived of the privilege of further attendance at the school.

25. When a militia officer graduates from the school, the fact of his graduation shall be reported to the Governor of his State or Territory, who shall also be notified in regard to the positions in military service for which the officer is especially qualified.

26. The names of militia graduates shall be entered in the register at the War Department in accordance with Section 23 of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1903, as qualified for such commands or duties as the staff of the school may recommend.

## COURSE OF STUDY.

27. The course of study shall be embraced in five departments, as follows: I. The department of military art; II. The department of engineering; III. The department of law; IV. The department of care of troops; V. The department of Spanish.

## I.—Military Art.

The course shall consist of seven parts, as follows: (a) Service of Security and Information.—Instruction by lectures and recitations based on authorized text-books, theoretical and practical instruction in map reading; practical problems on the map, and exercises on the ground.

(b) Hippology and equitation.—Oral instruction and practical demonstrations in determining age, conformation and soundness only; practical instruction in equitation. Hippology and equitation shall not be considered in determining class standing.

(c) Organization.—Instruction by lectures and recitations based upon authorized text-books with practical exercises in solving problems.

(d) Tactics: 1. Instruction by lectures and recitations based on authorized text-books. 2. Further instruction in map reading; recitations and practical exercises in the preparation of orders, messages, and reports involving the smaller tactical units. 3. Practical instruction in the solution of elementary problems on the map involving the use of the three arms. 4. Practical instruction in the application of minor tactical problems to the ground itself, without the presence of troops—terrain rides. 5. Practical application of military problems on the ground with troops. 6. Instruction by lectures and recitations based upon the drill and field service regulations, to a sufficient extent to give a clear idea of the formations employed for assembly, march, and attack of the three arms and the principles regulating the action of each separately or combined with others, as well as the general conduct of troops in campaign.

(e) Military weapons and munitions of war.—Instruction by lectures and recitations, illustrating the use of modern weapons and munitions of war and their influence on military operations.

(f) Strategy and military geography and history.—Instruction by lectures on campaigns in our own contemporary military history, with deductions to show the strategical, geographical, and historical questions involved.

(g) Military field signal communications.—Instruction by lectures and recitations, and demonstrations illustrating the functions of the Signal Corps with an army in the field.

## II.—Engineering.

The course shall consist of four parts, as follows: (a) Military topography, surveying.—The principles and methods involved in topographical surveying. (b) Military topography, sketching.—The means and methods employed in making hasty military topographical sketches. (c) Field fortification.—The means and measures adopted for utilizing or modifying the material ordinarily available in the field in such a manner as to increase the effect of one's own fire or to diminish the effect of that of the enemy. (d) Field engineering.—The means, measures and expedients adopted for utilizing the material ordinarily available in the field for the purpose of providing suitable communications and proper camping places for an army; the damaging or destruction of structures or supplies that would be of use to the enemy.

## III.—Law.

The course shall consist of four parts—recitations and lectures (quiz system)—as follows: (a) Elements of law; law in general and the relation of military and martial law thereto. (b) Criminal law, with special reference to military tribunals. (c) Laws of evidence, with special reference to military tribunals. (d) Moot courts, exemplifying the procedure of military tribunals, including military commissions and provost courts.

## IV.—Care of Troops.

The course shall consist of lectures and recitations amplifying the subject (Military Hygiene), as taught in the garrison schools, and practical exercises in sanitary inspections and reports covering habitations, drainage and sewerage; clothing, and personal habits of the men, water, food, and cooking; police, disposal of waste, etc.

## V.—Spanish.

The course shall consist of instruction in reading, writing, and speaking Spanish, with a special view to acquiring a conversational knowledge of the language.

## SIGNAL, INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOLS.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SIGNAL SCHOOL AND THE INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

## Examinations.

28. Examinations shall be held as soon as practicable

after the final review in each subject, the questions and problems for each student being identical.

29. In the case of a student officer not examined with his class, owing to sickness or other cause, he shall be examined as soon as practicable after his return to duty. For this examination the questions and problems shall be similar to, but not identical with those given in the general examination.

30. A satisfactory examination in any subject shall be understood to be the attainment of 75 per cent. of the maximum in both the examination paper and in practical work in that subject.

31. A student officer failing to pass a satisfactory examination shall be re-examined in those parts of the subject (theoretical or practical), in which he failed, at such time as may be fixed by the Academic Board. If then declared deficient, he shall be reported to the War Department with a statement as to the cause of failure as determined by the Academic Board, and with a view to his being relieved from duty at the school: Provided, That if the deficiency occur at any other than the final examinations, and the Commandant and Academic Board are convinced that the said officer has done his utmost to master the subject, he may (in order to afford him opportunity to complete the course in other subjects), be conditioned by the Commandant until the end of the term, at which time he shall be examined in the subject in which he was conditioned.

32. Officers who have been unable to complete the entire course, shall receive certificates of proficiency in such subjects as shall have been satisfactorily completed.

## ORDER OF MERIT.

33. For record at the schools and at the War Department the classes upon graduation shall be arranged in order of merit, and graded as follows:

I. Honor graduates: Those who have obtained an average of at least 97 per cent. in the entire course. They will be borne upon the Army Register as "Honor Graduates" of the Signal School or of the Infantry and Cavalry School, as the case may be.

II. Distinguished graduates: Those who have obtained an average of at least 95 per cent. in the entire course.

III. Graduates: Those who have obtained an average of at least 75 per cent. in the entire course.

34. For publication the honor graduates may be arranged according to merit in a separate list, but all other graduates shall be arranged alphabetically in two lists, one of distinguished graduates and the other of graduates.

35. Honor graduates shall be exempt from all professional examinations for promotion to the grade next above that held by them at graduation, for a period of five years thereafter; distinguished graduates for a period of three and one-half years, and graduates for a period of two years.

36. The commandant shall forward to the War at the close of the term a report of the standing of the class in each school.

## THE STAFF COLLEGE.

37. The college shall be known as the U.S. Staff College. Its object is to instruct specially selected officers in the duties of officers of the General Staff, to further qualify them as instructors, and to prepare them for duty in the War College; also to investigate such military inventions, discoveries, and developments as affect the arms of the Service represented at the college, to disseminate information thus acquired, and to make such recommendations as may concern the practical efficiency of the several arms of the Service in war.

38. The commandant of the Staff College shall be an officer not below the rank of colonel, specially selected for the duty and detailed in orders from the War Department.

39. There shall be no examinations in the Staff College. Should any student officer neglect his studies or other military duties he shall, upon the recommendation of the Academic Board, approved by the commandant, and by authority of the Secretary of War, be relieved from duty at the Staff College and sent forthwith to join his regiment or corps.

## STUDENT OFFICERS.

40. The student officers for the Staff College will be detailed annually by the War Department as follows: From the highest graduates of the latest class at the Infantry and Cavalry School, who receive the recommendation of the Academic Board, approved by the commandant, two from the Corps of Engineers, not more than five nor less than three from the Artillery Corps, and from the Infantry and Cavalry not more than a sufficient number to complete a detail of twenty-two student officers from the Army each year. In addition to the above there may be militia student officers, graduates of the Infantry and Cavalry School, as may be recommended by the Academic Board, with the approval of the commandant.

41. No officer of the Army or militia will be detailed for the Staff College who does not graduate as high as number twenty-two in his class at the Infantry and Cavalry School.

## COURSE OF STUDY.

42. The course of study shall be embraced in four departments, as follows: I. The department of military art; II. The department of engineering; III. The department of law; IV. The department of languages.

## I.—Military Art.

43. The course shall consist of ten parts, embracing recitations, lectures, demonstrations, original research, practical exercises, as follows:

(a) Service of Security and Information.—Instruction by practice in the preparation, umpiring and criticism of problems solved by students in the Infantry and Cavalry School.

(b) Organization.—Instruction by lectures and recitations; research and written exercises in the organization of our own and foreign armies; and plans for the mobilization and concentration of forces.

(c) Tactics: 1. Instruction by lectures, recitations and written exercises, showing the development of tactics since the introduction of the breech-loader, and the present tendencies in development. 2. Practical exercises in the preparation of orders, messages, and reports, involving the larger tactical units. 3. Practical instruction on the map in the solution of problems for the three arms and the larger tactical units; practice in umpiring map problems. 4. Practical instruction in the application of military problems to the ground itself—staff rides and practice in conducting same. 5. Practical instruction in the duties of umpires at field maneuvers.

(d) Logistics.—Instruction by lectures and recitations and by written exercises on the movement and supply of armies. Solution of problems and preparation of orders for embarkation and debarkation, entraining and detraining.

(e) Strategy and military history.—Instruction by lectures on modern campaigns. Recitations in authorized text-books illustrating the general principles of strategy.

(f) Military geography.—Instruction by lectures and recitations on the influence of geography upon military operations; description of the geography of the American continent; the West Indies, and other possible fields of military operations.

(g) General Staff duties.—Instruction by lectures and recitations on the duties of the General Staff of our own and foreign armies in peace and war. Lectures on military policy and institutions.

(h) Strategical and tactical co-operation of the Army and Navy.—Lectures on modern navies and naval warfare, with special reference to co-operation with an army. Some of these lectures will be given, when practicable, by an officer of the United States Navy.

(i) Preparation of lectures on subjects of current military interest.

(j) Practical campaign studies.—If practicable, a visit to a battlefield and study of terrain in connection with actual historical events and under modern conditions.

## II.—Engineering.

The course in engineering shall consist of four parts, embracing lectures, recitations, demonstrations, original research and practical exercises.

(a) Military topography and sketching.—Instruction by

lectures, recitations and practical exercises in the various methods of surveying; projection of maps; organization, supervision and control of sketching parties covering large areas, and the methods of combining resulting sketches; the methods of map reproduction; practical exercises in the laying out and supervision of the work of a party of sketchers and the combination of the resulting sketches in a complete map of the country covered; exercises in the various photographic and mechanical processes for the reproduction of drawings and maps, together with the supervision of the practical work in the course of military topography in the Infantry and Cavalry School.

(b) **Fortification.**—Lectures and recitations on provisional and permanent fortifications; attack and defense of fortified places, together with the supervision of practical work in the Infantry and Cavalry School.

(c) **Field Engineering.**—Instruction by lectures and recitations on practical field methods of constructing military bridges and the location and construction of dams, together with the supervision of the practical work in the Infantry and Cavalry School.

(d) **Field astronomy.**—Instruction by lectures and recitations on the general principles and methods of determining the true meridian, latitude, longitude and time.

### III.—Law.

The course in law shall consist of two parts, embracing lectures, recitations (quiz system), and original research. (a) A study of constitutional law with special reference to the military policy of the United States. (b) Martial law, military government, and the laws of war.

### IV.—Languages.

The course in languages shall be elective, and shall consist of French and German, or either, as elected by the student officer. Each language shall be taught so as to give instruction in reading, writing and speaking, with a special view to acquiring a conversational knowledge thereof.

### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

General Regulations for the government of the Signal School, the Infantry and Cavalry School, and the Staff College.

### DISCIPLINE.

44. The schools and colleges shall be governed by the rules of discipline prescribed for military posts and by their own special regulations. Matters pertaining to them and to the course of instruction shall be exclusively subject to the control of the War Department.

### PERSONNEL.

45. The personnel of each school and of the college shall consist of the commandant, the academic board, assistant instructors, student officers, and such enlisted men as may be assigned for duty therewith by the War Department.

### THE COMMANDANT.

46. The commandant shall apply to the War Department for the detail of officers for duty at the schools and college, and from them he shall assign the assistant commandant, the instructors, the assistant instructors, and the secretary. The commandant may also assign an officer to the duty of supervising the accounts of the messes established for the accommodation of student officers.

47. On the 31st of August of each year the commandant shall make an annual report upon the schools and college setting forth their progress and such changes as are deemed desirable to promote further progress and improvement.

48. The commandant shall make application to the War Department for such articles of engineer, ordnance and signal property as may be necessary.

49. The post commander shall order the expenditure of such authorized quantities of ammunition for field guns, machine guns, and small arms as may be deemed necessary by the commandant for instruction.

### THE ACADEMIC BOARD.

50. The Academic Board of each school and of the college shall consist of the assistant commandant, the secretary and the instructors of each institution respectively. The secretary shall record the proceedings of the board, but shall have no vote. A majority of the Academic Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. All deliberations, discussions and individual votes shall be confidential.

### THE ASSISTANT COMMANDANT.

51. The assistant commandant shall preside at the meetings of the Academic Board.

52. He shall supervise the method of instruction in the several departments, and shall frequently visit the section rooms during recitations or lectures. He shall make reports in writing to the secretary for the information of the commandant whenever required.

### THE SECRETARY.

53. The secretary shall be the custodian of the records. He is responsible for the fund of the schools and college and for all property purchased therewith.

54. All official correspondence relating to the schools or college from members thereof shall be addressed to the secretary.

### INSTRUCTORS, ASSISTANT INSTRUCTORS AND STUDENT OFFICERS.

55. The instructors in charge of departments shall be assisted by such number of assistant instructors, designated by the commandant, as may be required.

56. When practicable the instructors and assistant instructors shall be senior in rank to the student officers; but when officers assigned as instructors or assistant instructors are junior in rank to student officers, they shall, while in the execution of such duty, be respected accordingly.

57. The instructors, assistant instructors and student officers shall be exempt from all ordinary staff duties, garrison routine, from court-martial duty (except in case of necessity), from such drills and ceremonies as are not included in the course of instruction, and, in general, from all duties which would interfere with the performance of their functions in the schools and college.

58. A detail for instruction as student officer in the schools or college shall cover one year, from the 25th of August to the 24th of August, but officers detailed for instruction shall report in person to the commandant on the 15th of August.

### POST ADMINISTRATION.

59. The officers and the enlisted force and equipment of the several organizations on duty at the post, shall be available for the practical instruction of student officers at such times as may be deemed necessary by the commandant.

60. In all matters of post administration affecting the interests of the schools and college, or of the officers on duty therewith, the commanding officer of the post of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will confer with the commandant.

### INSTRUCTION.

61. The courses of theoretical instruction shall be included in one term, beginning on the 1st of September, unless that date fall on Saturday or Sunday, in which case the term shall begin on the following Monday, and ending on the 30th of June following.

62. Exercises in instruction, theoretical or practical, shall be held daily, excepting Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and the period from December 23 to January 4, both inclusively.

63. To facilitate practice of reconnaissance, topography, etc., on unfamiliar ground, the commandant may, at military posts, take instructors and student officers of the Staff Class into temporary camps: Provided, no expense be incurred calling for an appropriation or allotment or on account of mileage.

64. The allotment of time for instruction in each de-

partment of the schools and college, the values assigned to the subjects in the course of instruction, the determination of the class standing, the methods of conducting, marking and recording theoretical and practical work and examinations, subject to the limitations of the foregoing paragraphs, shall be determined by the Academic Board with the approval of the commandant, and published by the latter for the information of all concerned.

### GRADUATION.

65. A student officer who passes successfully through the entire course of instruction in either the Signal School, the Infantry and Cavalry School, or the Staff College, shall receive a diploma setting forth his proficiency, and his name shall thereafter be borne upon the Army Register as a graduate thereof. Diplomas shall be signed by the commandant and by the Academic Board of the institution to which they pertain.

66. At the end of the term the Academic Boards shall report upon the qualifications of each student officer, and shall state the professional employment for which any of them appears to be specially fitted. This report shall be forwarded by the commandant with such remarks as he deems proper, to the Military Secretary, for file with the personal record of the officer concerned.

67. Upon graduation of the classes the commandant shall also make a special report to the Military Secretary showing how each graduate should be borne upon the Army Register in pursuance of these regulations.

68. The commandant shall, upon the graduation of the classes, relieve all the members thereof (excepting those designated for the Staff Class of the following year) from further duty at Fort Leavenworth, and order, by authority of the Secretary of War, those whose stations are in the United States to join their proper stations; the names of those whose stations are in the Philippines or in Alaska, shall be reported to the Military Secretary for instructions.

### THE BENNINGTON INVESTIGATION.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate the boiler explosion on the U.S.S. Bennington, consisting of Commodore Holland N. Stevenson, Capt. Thomas S. Phelps, and Capt. Edwin K. Moore, U.S.N., began its work on July 28. Photographs of wrecked boiler and fire room for record were taken, and the court interrogated wounded men cognizant of circumstances. Comdr. Geo. B. Ransom and Naval Constr. H. A. Evans, having completed their work, returned to Mare Island. Wrecking and flushing pumps and temporary electric lighting were installed on the vessel, the water was pumped out of her hull, and she was again anchored in the stream, where she will remain during the investigation.

The outer hull of the ship has been examined and officially reported to be intact. The sessions of the court are secret.

Most of the men who are fit for duty have been transferred to the U.S.S. Chicago, from which, after the return to San Francisco, they will be assigned to other vessels in the Pacific squadron. All of the injured sailors who remained at the Agnew Sanitarium have been removed to the Army barracks hospital, where there are fifty-three of the Bennington's men.

Rear Admiral Goodrich, on July 28, sent the following despatch to the Navy Department: "Funeral services of Ensign Perry held at half-past ten this morning at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Beautiful choral services. Bishop of Los Angeles officiated, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Ritchie and Spaulding and Chaplain Stone."

George H. Hallett, an apprentice seaman, died in the hospital on July 31 as a result of the explosion.

Among those who rendered prompt and valuable aid after the explosion on the Bennington was Mayor John L. Sehon, captain, U.S.A., retired, who was one of the first to begin systematic relief work. He reached the Santa Fe wharf but a few minutes after the explosion took place, and at once called for volunteers to remove the dead and succor the wounded. Sixty men responded and were dispatched to the gunboat in a launch. He had a stove quickly set up in an unoccupied room on the wharf to heat water for the use of the physicians in attendance upon the injured; secured blankets, and at noon saw that the officers and men on board had a hearty lunch. With City Treasurer Williams and City Auditor Edmonds he called upon Commander Young on board, extending condolences, and offering assistance in any further matters which might suggest themselves. Chief of Police Thomas was also promptly on hand and saw that the landing place was kept clear of the crowd. The chief had mattresses sent down from the courthouse for the use of the injured.

Major W. L. Kneedler, Med. Dept., U.S.A., in speaking of the explosion on the U.S.S. Bennington, is quoted as saying that he witnessed some of the most heroic scenes immediately after the explosion that he has ever seen. He said he had just left the ship when the accident happened, and immediately returned, being one of the first on board. He found it almost unbearably hot below the main deck, and the water on the floor was almost scalding, nearly burning his feet through his shoes. Furthermore, the lower deck was strewn with glass. Yet in this scalding water and on this glass the uninjured sailors walked in their bare feet trying to rescue their more unfortunate comrades. Not man shirked—everyone did all that he possibly could. Some of them who were injured told the rescuers to go after others who were probably worse off than they were. Each seemed to think of the others, and not of himself. Ensign Newman K. Perry, U.S.N., was on the upper deck at the time of the explosion and received almost the full force of the escaping steam. He was scalded from head to foot. When Major Kneedler found him he was conscious and greeted the doctor very pleasantly. He quickly cut the clothing from the unfortunate man and had him removed to shore and taken to the barracks hospital. There was scarcely a spot on his body that was not burned. Yet in the face of all this suffering he dictated a telegram to his wife, telling her to be brave and keep a stiff upper lip; that he would come out all right. Until he lapsed into unconsciousness his whole thought was about his wife, and he worried constantly for fear that she would take it too hard. Every few minutes he would murmur a wish that she would have strength to bear the heavy burden of grief. As soon as he had passed away on July 21 Major Kneedler sent a telegram to Mrs. Perry in San Francisco, but she had already left for the south and did not hear of her husband's death until she arrived at San Diego July 22.

"An engineer officer on active service" is quoted by the New York Evening Post as saying: "The Bennington disaster was not unexpected. As bad as it was, officers have been looking for it some time. The plain truth should be told, and a reorganization set in motion that will give the Navy an experienced as well as a trained corps of engineers. The system is wrong. The individuals in command should not be held to blame. The United States Navy is in a very serious hole, and needs good engineers. The engineers of the construction period are slowly being retired by the age limit. It's no secret. I doubt to-day if there are twenty of these practical, ex-

perienced engineers left in the Service. Of the last group of fifty-five retired, nineteen were engineers. In a few years more we will not have a solitary one left. When the old school engineers run out on whom is going to fall all this heavy duty? On young men trained alike in seamanship, navigation, gunnery, and engineering, with no special attention paid to either branch. On men, too, who probably after leaving the Academy have put just as much time on shore duty as at sea. This is an age of specialists. The Government needs specialists in its Navy. Why does not the Administration act?"

### THE "SOO" CANAL.

At the semi-centennial of the opening of the St. Mary's ship canal, celebrated at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., on Aug. 2 and 3, by both Americans and Canadians, Miss Betty Poe, daughter of the late Gen. O. M. Poe, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., who constructed the Poe lock, was among the visitors present. Incident to the celebration Vice-President Fairbanks and Governor Warner reviewed a naval parade from the deck of the U.S.S. Wolverine, and among the parading vessels were the U.S. Revenue Cutters Mackinac, Morrill and Tuscarora. The military parade was participated in by the battalion of the 1st U.S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Brady, several companies of the Michigan National Guard, and the battalion of Michigan Naval Militia. In the military parade Charles T. Harvey, of Toronto, chief engineer of the first canal and State lock, acted as chief marshal. In order followed Major Robert N. Getty and staff, 1st U.S. Inf.; Comdr. Henry Morell, U.S.N., and staff, and the various commands of soldiers and sailors. A national salute was fired from Fort Brady. After the parade came a program of Indian sports, songs, and dances, including foot and canoe races, and a display of Indian handicraft by a band of Chippewas.

The Sault Ste. Marie ship canal was completed by the State of Michigan in 1855. This ship channel, the connecting link between Lake Superior and the lower lakes, was transferred to the United States Government in 1870. Since the Government took charge of the waterway, vast improvements have been undertaken, the canal having been widened and deepened several times. It is now considered the busiest of the world's artificial waterways. In its progress and improvement and in that of the adjacent waterways, no one played a more prominent and able part than Gen. Orlando M. Poe, who began his work in that region in 1870 as superintending engineer of surveys and improvements of various rivers and harbors in Eastern Michigan, remaining until 1873. He again took up the work in 1883, adding the supervision of St. Clair Flats and St. Mary's Falls, Canada, and the work of water-level observations on Lake Huron. After various other duty he was in 1899 again supervising engineer of construction of the embankment dam on the rapids of the St. Mary's River and of the canals and adjacent waterways, continuing in this work until his death, in 1895. To his sterling ability and thorough training as an engineer, much of the successful development of this artery of commerce may be justly ascribed.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

President Roosevelt, who passed around the battleships of the North Atlantic Fleet anchored in the North River, New York, in the Sylph on July 28, paid the following compliment to the fine ships and their officers and men, in conversation after his trip: "I was immensely pleased at the way in which Admiral Evans and the officers under him have performed their duties in maneuvering this great fleet, and also with the target practice and tactical efficiency shown by the fleet maneuvers. I feel that every American should be proud of that splendid fleet, splendidly officered and manned as it lies there in the Hudson."

All the men who could be spared who were entitled to it, were granted liberty to go ashore from the vessels of the fleet in command of Rear Admiral Evans, while at anchor at New York. The men could be seen all over the city from Fort George down to the Battery, in the parks and at theaters, and in most cases the cruise ashore was thoroughly enjoyed. The behavior of the men with very few exceptions was excellent.

Chief Yeoman Clyde J. Bailey, of the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, was arraigned in Special Sessions, New York, Aug. 3, charged with carrying a revolver. "I am a sworn officer of the United States Navy and as such am not amenable to the city ordinances regarding firearms," was his defense. "What is the regular Navy pistol?" asked Justice Olmsted. "Colt, .44 caliber." A thirty-two was found on Bailey. The court found against him, but suspended sentence and let him go. Bailey says he will carry the question before Secretary Bonaparte for a ruling.

The details for the cruises of the naval militia organizations of the most important naval militia States on the Atlantic coast have been decided upon by the Bureau of Navigation. On Aug. 5 the armored cruiser Brooklyn will sail from Camden, N.J., with the naval militia of New Jersey. The Columbia is scheduled to sail from New Haven on Aug. 5 with the militia of Connecticut; the Tacoma from Philadelphia on Aug. 9 with the naval militia of Pennsylvania; the Chattanooga from Portland on Aug. 9 with the Maine naval militia, and the Columbia from Newport on Aug. 19 with the Rhode Island organization. On Aug. 19 the Brooklyn, Chattanooga and Tacoma will sail from Boston with the various naval militia organizations of Massachusetts. The Navy Department has planned that each naval militia organization shall have a cruise of seven full days. During the cruise the men will be under the command of their own militia officers and will be given instruction in the care and use of the guns, in steering and the management of a modern ship-of-war, the use of the lead and in general seamanship. Of course the work of the naval militia will be under the general supervision of the regular officers of the Navy on the various ships, but it is contemplated that there shall be as little interference as possible with militia officers.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Darling has taken important action with regard to the consolidation of power plants at all navy yards. This matter has been pending now for two years and it has been recommended on various occasions that the consolidation be effected; but not until recently have any definite orders directing such consolidation been made by the Navy Department. From time to time as the question has arisen objection to the consolidation of power plants at navy yards has been raised by various bureaus in the Navy Department adversely affected. Secretary Darling, however, recently directed in the following official endorsement placed upon a communication received from the commandant of the

New York Navy Yard that this consolidation immediately take place: "Navy Department, July 21, 1905. Returned to the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The immediate installation of additional plant in the power department of yards and docks at the New York Navy Yard for the purposes of consolidation, as authorized by Congress and adopted by the Navy Department, is hereby approved and directed to be effected, upon the general plan hereby proposed. The letter of the Secretary of the Navy to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of Feb. 21, 1905, and all other letters, orders and directions inconsistent with this endorsement are hereby modified so far as to give full form, force and effect to the endorsement. The Bureau of Yards and Docks will acquaint the other bureaus concerned of this action." In conformity with this endorsement the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in an official communication to the commandant of the New York Navy Yard said: "The Department has approved the installation upon the general plan proposed, and you will please instruct the civil engineer to prepare at once specifications, detail plans, etc., for bureau contract or contracts covering the same, and forward them to the bureau as soon as possible in order that this installation may be carried forward as rapidly as possible."

#### ADDITIONAL NUMBERS SUGGESTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The proposition is made that we, at a time when the Navy is crying for more officers, shall retire captains at 55 years, commanders at 50 years, etc. Why not let them become "additional" numbers at those or other stated ages, and keep them on the active list? That would allow the young men to come forward without increasing the list of inactives too greatly.

U.S.N.A.

### THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

#### VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

##### NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.  
FIRST SQUADRON.

###### First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division to New York city.  
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans), Capt. Nathan E. Niles. Sailed July 31 from North River for Bar Harbor, Me.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. William S. Cowles. Sailed July 31 from North River for Bar Harbor, Me.  
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. William J. Barrette. Sailed July 31 from North River for Bar Harbor, Me.  
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. Sailed July 31 from North River for Bar Harbor, Me.

###### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.  
Send mail for ships of this division to New York city.  
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis), Capt. William H. Reeder. Sailed July 31 from North River for Bar Harbor, Me.  
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. John A. Rodgers. Sailed July 31 from North River for Bar Harbor, Me.  
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Sailed July 31 from North River for Bar Harbor, Me.  
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. Sailed July 31 from North River for Bar Harbor, Me.

###### SECOND SQUADRON.

###### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Commander.  
Send mail for ships of this division to Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N.Y.  
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee), Capt. John M. Hawley. Arrived July 26 at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N.Y.  
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. Arrived July 26 at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N.Y.  
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived July 26 at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N.Y.  
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William G. Cutler. Arrived July 26 at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N.Y.

###### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.  
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson), Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Sailed Aug. 2 from Newport for trial trip.  
COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Arrived Aug. 2 at navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived July 31 at Provincetown, Mass.

###### THIRD SQUADRON.

###### Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.  
Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford), Capt. James D. Adams. Sailed Aug. 2 from Kingston for Guantanamo, Cuba.  
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Sailed Aug. 2 from St. Thomas for San Juan, P.R.  
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. At Santo Domingo City.  
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

###### Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
TOPEKA, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.  
NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Comdr. James T. Smith. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.  
CASTINE, G., 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. P. J. Werlich. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

###### COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickins, commander.  
Send mail for ships of this squadron to Rockland, Me., unless otherwise noted.  
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Dickins), Capt. George A. Bicknell. Sailed Aug. 1 from Rockland for Gardiners Bay, Long Island, N.Y.  
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Sailed Aug. 1 from Rockland for Gardiners Bay, Long Island, N.Y.  
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Newport, R.I.  
NEVADA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. Sailed Aug. 1 from Rockland for Gardiners Bay, Long Island, N.Y.  
ATLANTA, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. William F. Halsey.

Sailed Aug. 1 from Rockland for Gardiners Bay, Long Island, N.Y.  
NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns, Comdr. Charles J. Badger. Arrived July 21 at Rockland, Me.  
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns, Comdr. T. E. De Witt Veeder. Sailed Aug. 2 from Belfast for Rockland, Me.  
TERROR, M., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound, N.Y. Send mail to Greenport, Long Island, N.Y.

###### DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. The Lawrence, Stewart, Worden and Hopkins of this flotilla are assigned to the Coast Squadron.

WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. Arrived Aug. 3 at Gardiners Bay, Long Island, N.Y.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Arrived Aug. 3 at Gardiners Bay, Long Island, N.Y.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STEWART, Midshipman Charles E. Brillhart. Arrived Aug. 3 at Gardiners Bay, Long Island, N.Y.

TRUXTUN, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived Aug. 3 at Gardiners Bay, Long Island, N.Y.

###### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDIA (collier), merchant complement. Harry S. Myddleton, master. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. J. S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Aug. 1 from Baltimore for Guantanamo, Cuba.

ARETHUSA (water boat), merchant complement. W. E. Seccombe, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement. Comdr. James H. Oliver, retired. Arrived July 22 at the navy yard, New York. Address there. Ordered out of commission.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. Arrived July 28 at Hampton Roads, Va.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George W. W. Ley, master. Arrived July 27 at Baltimore, Md. Address there.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. Le Cain, master. Arrived July 26 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirliff, master. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

POTOMAC (tender), Lieut. Austen Kautz. At the navy yard, Donald, master. Arrived July 22 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SCORPION, C.G. (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. George McDonald, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

###### PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich), Capt. Edwin K. Moore. Arrived July 27 at San Diego, Cal.

BENNINGTON, G., 6 guns, Comdr. Lucien Young. At San Diego, Cal. Will later undergo repairs at Mare Island, Cal.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Arrived July 25 at Port Angeles, Wash.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns, Capt. Frank H. Holmes, retired. Arrived July 25 at Port Angeles, Wash.

PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall, Jr. Arrived July 27 at Port Angeles, Wash.

PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. Arrived July 26 at Port Angeles, Wash.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At Panama. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

WYOMING, M., 6 guns, Capt. John E. Roller, retired. Arrived July 31 at Mare Island, Cal.

###### Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. Arrived July 26 at Port Angeles, Wash.

###### UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander-in-chief.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

###### Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Train), Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At Chefoo, China.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, retired. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns, Capt. John P. Merrill. At Chefoo, China.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Richardson Clover. At Chefoo, China.

###### Gunboat Division. Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns, Lieut. Robert W. Henderson. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. William D. MacDougall. At Shanghai, China.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron. Under command of Lieut. Noble E. Irwin.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Ensign George W. Steele, Jr. At Chefoo, China.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Chefoo, China.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Ensign Joseph R. Defrees. At Chefoo, China.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. At Chefoo, China.

DECATOR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At Chefoo, China.

###### Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Chefoo, China.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. Carlos G. Calkins, retired. At Chefoo, China.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. Asher C. Baker, retired. At Chefoo, China.

###### Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, commander.

RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Reiter), Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Oscar F. Cooper. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Charles S. Kerrick. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MINDORO, G., 4 guns, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

QUIROS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. James E. Walker. At Shanghai, China.

FROLIC, G., 4 guns, Comdr. John B. Blish, retired. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ARAYAT, Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

###### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be sent back to the Asiatic Station with a cargo of coal.

GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At Chefoo, China.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Samuel Hughes, master. Arrived July 27 at Chefoo, China.

NANSHAN (supply ship), merchant complement. W. D. Pridgeon, master. At Woosung, China.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. Arrived July 25 at San Diego, Cal.

###### SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for ships of this squadron in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. James M. Miller (flagship of Rear Admiral Chester). Sailed Aug. 2 from Bona for Algiers.

DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Bona, Algeria.

CAESAR (collier), naval complement. Comdr. George H. Stanford, retired. At Grao de Valencia, Spain.

###### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO, G., 2 guns, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug), Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benson. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At New York city. Address there.

DETROIT, U.P.C. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Ordered out of commission.

ELPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived Aug. 1 at navy yard, New York, N.Y.

DOROTHIA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, Lieut. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechter. Sailed Aug. 1 from Brooklyn for Rockland, Me.

EAGLE, C.G., 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Provincetown, Mass.

EAGRE. Sailing training ship. Navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. At New Haven.

FORTUNE (tug), 1 gun. At the naval training station, Arrived Aug. 2 at Mare Island, Cal.

GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

HAWK. Lent to Ohio naval militia. Address Cleveland.

HERCULES (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HUNTRESS. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HAWK. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.

INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Hawaii.

IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KEystone STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

LAWTON (transport), Comdr. William Winder. Arrived Aug. 2 at Honolulu, H.T. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.

MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city. VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there. WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. WASP, C.G., 6 guns. Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there. WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. Arrived July 31 at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. WOMPATUCK, Btzn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. Arrived July 26 at the navy yard, New York. Address there. YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit. YANKTON, C.G., 8 guns. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission. BLAKELY, Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there. DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. DUPONT, Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there. FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. GRAMPUS (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. HOLLAND (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. MANLY. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. MCKEE. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there. NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. O'BRIEN, Lieut. Edward Woods. At the navy yard, New York. Address there. PIKE (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. PLUNGER (submarine), Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. Newport, R.I. Address there. PORPOISE (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there. PORTER, Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there. PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there. RODGERS, Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there. SHARK (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there. TALBOT, Lieut. V. S. Houston. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship), Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve. Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, CUSHING, GWIN, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, BAILEY, and submersines MOCCASIN and ADDER.

#### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city. AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (Station ship at Guantanamo). At Pensacola, Fla., under repairs. CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship), Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Comdr. Horace M. Witzel, retired. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. FRANKLIN, R.S., Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship), Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there. INDEPENDENCE, R.S., Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship), Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. MONONGAHELA (storeship), Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city. PANTHER, C.C., 8 guns (auxiliary to the Lancaster). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. PENSACOLA, R.S., Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship), Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin), Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. SANTEE. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. SUPPLY (station ship), Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, Ladron Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. WABASH, R.S., Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. The following is the itinerary of the Enterprise: Leave Horta July 15; arrive Queenstown, Ireland, July 26; leave Queenstown August 5; arrive Brest, France, August 7; leave Brest August 16; arrive Madeira August 25; leave Madeira Sept. 1; arrive Provincetown Sept. 1. Mail address from June 1 to 29 is New London, Conn., and from July 1 to Aug. 15, in care U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Letter postage to European countries five cents per half ounce. ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. On her summer cruise. Sail from Cherbourg July 21; sail from Funchal Aug. 15; arrive New York about Oct. 1. Send mail in care of the U.S. Despatch Agent, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Ketchikan, Alaska. FISH HAWK, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care of U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedo-boat destroyer; L.D.G., light draft gunboat; R.S., receiving ship.

#### G.O. 1, JUNE 30, 1905, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Announces that from and after the publication of the 1905 edition of the Navy Regulations, only the general and special orders, of those issued by the Navy Department since January 1, 1900, and given in this order, will be kept on file as still in force. Orders not reprinted

or referred to herein have been superseded by later orders, embodied in the Navy Regulations or other departmental publications, or are of such a nature as to be of moment only to the individuals mentioned therein.

All officers will correct their files of general and special orders accordingly, either removing canceled or superseded orders therefrom, or else marking them unmis- takably as no longer forming part of the files.

The issuing of the general and special orders that are not reprinted or referred to herein will cease, and in future all general and special orders will be numbered each in sequence from this date.

#### G.O. 4, JULY 14, 1905, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Announces the issue of three drill books for the U.S. Navy, entitled, respectively, "Ship and Gun Drills, U.S. Navy, 1905," "The Landing Force and Small-Arm Instructions, U.S. Navy, 1905," and "Boat Book, U.S. Navy, 1905." The order also says:

"Notwithstanding the time and care which has been given to preparing the books, the instructions therein can only be made entirely satisfactory after they have been subjected to the test of practical use. It is desirable that all officers serving on board ship will, from time to time, suggest the modifications they consider necessary or advisable, submitting them to the Bureau of Navigation as they become apparent.

"It is the present intention to revise these books in due time, and, with this revision in view, all officers are enjoined to suggest desirable changes, or point out errors or omissions, in any portion of any of the three books.

"Letters containing such suggestions must treat of no other subject. They will be filed as received for use in the revision referred to."

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 28.—Rear Admiral E. Longnecker commissioned a rear admiral in the Navy from July 8, 1905.

Capt. J. Hubbard commissioned a captain in the Navy from July 8, 1905.

Comdr. J. C. Gillmore detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., Aug. 5, 1905; to Asiatic Station via Siberia, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 16, 1905.

Comdr. A. F. Fecheteer commissioned a commander in the Navy from July 1, 1905.

Comdr. S. H. Leonard, Jr., retired, detached Missouri; to Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., for duty as inspector of machinery at said works.

Lieut. Comdr. H. F. Bryan to Alabama as navigating officer.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Shoemaker detached Alabama; to the Maine as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Rodgers detached Maine; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. Braunersreuther detached command Detroit; to Washington, D.C., Aug. 21, 1905, for examination for promotion; then report Bureau of Navigation for further orders.

Lieut. Comdr. B. W. Wells detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., Aug. 3; to Nashville, Aug. 5, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Scales commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from June 28, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Robison, W. K. Harrison, N. C. Twining, J. L. Latimer and G. N. Hayward commissioned lieutenant commanders in the Navy from July 1, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Hall detached duty Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., etc.; to Alabama as engineer officer.

Lieut. F. H. Clark, Jr., to Alabama as ordnance officer.

Lieut. A. W. Marshall to Missouri as engineer officer.

Ensigns J. M. Caffery and W. Smith detached Detroit; to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Ensign A. S. Kibbee detached Detroit; to navy yard, New York, N.Y., department steam engineering.

Midshipman C. S. McDowell detached Kearsarge; to Yankee.

Surg. E. M. Shipp, orders to Charleston revoked; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Surgs. J. F. Leys and J. C. Thompson commissioned surgeons in the Navy from March 3, 1903.

P.A. Surg. F. M. Furlong to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. P. T. Dessen to Charleston.

Lieut. W. K. Riddle commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from July 1, 1905.

Btzn. C. K. R. Clausen and Gun. E. T. Austin detached Detroit to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

JULY 29.—Midshipman H. Powell detached Kearsarge; to Nashville.

Midshipman L. E. Morgan detached Illinois; to Nashville.

Midshipman W. R. Raudenbush detached Kearsarge; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., department of steam engineering.

Midshipman W. P. Druley detached Illinois; to navy yard, New York, N.Y., department of construction and repair.

P.A. Surg. R. E. Ledbetter detached Detroit; to Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

War. Mach. H. B. Heath detached, Massachusetts; to West Virginia.

JULY 30.—Sunday.

JULY 31.—Comdr. A. Moritz, retired, detached Kearsarge; to home.

Comdr. C. McR. Winslow detached duty connection General Board, Washington, D.C., and continue other duties.

Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn detached Columbia; to Narragansett Bay, R.I., for duty in attendance at the conference of officers at the Naval War College.

Lieut. W. R. White to Kearsarge in charge of the engineering department of that vessel.

Med. Dir. J. C. Wise detached duty as member Naval Medical Examining Board and Naval Retiring Board, Washington, D.C., etc., Aug. 10, 1905; to duty as president of the Naval Medical Examining Board, Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., and command of the Naval Medical School.

Med. Dir. R. A. Marmon detached duty president Naval Medical Examining Board, Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., from command Naval Medical School, etc., Aug. 10, 1905; to duty as member Naval Medical Examining Board and Naval Retiring Board, Mills building, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. C. B. Munger to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Surg. E. R. Marshall to Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. H. A. May detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Iowa.

Asst. Surg. H. W. Cole detached Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Kearsarge.

Asst. Surg. B. F. Jenness detached Iowa; to home and wait orders.

Act. Asst. Surg. F. E. Sellers to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Gun. F. L. Hoagland detached duty Naval Magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa., etc.; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in ordnance department of that yard.

Chief Gun. T. J. Shuttleworth detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., for duty in connection with the Virginia.

AUG. 1.—Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Winterhalter, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc., Aug. 8, 1905; to command Paducah.

Lieut. V. S. Houston, detached duty connection torpedo boats in reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to command Talbot.

Lieut. C. P. Nelson, additional duty command Plunger. Ensign P. Foley, detached command Talbot; to Nashville, in charge of the engineering department of that vessel.

Passed Asst. Surg. U. R. Webb, detached duty Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Asst. Surg. H. W. Cole, orders July 31, 1905, modified; to Maine.

War. Mach. J. J. Duffy, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Yankee.

War. Mach. J. T. Riley, detached Yankee; to home and leave one month.

Paymr. Clerk F. E. Shute, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy July 31, 1905, duty Bennington.

AUG. 2.—Comdr. H. Osterhaus to navy yard, League Island, Pa., for court-martial duty.

Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin detached duty Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I.; to navy yard, Boston, Mass., for court-martial duty.

Ensign R. W. Ryden detached Truxtun; to navy yard, New York, N.Y., for course of instruction in Department of Construction and Repair.

Ensign F. D. Berrien detached Kentucky; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

AUG. 3.—Rear Admiral E. S. Prime, retired, detached duty as commandant naval stations Port Royal and Charleston, S.C.; to home.

Capt. S. W. Very to the naval stations Port Royal and Charleston for duty as commandant; also duty as commandant P.T.H. Naval District, Sept. 1.

Comdr. W. H. Chambers, retired, additional duty as inspector of engineering material for central Pennsylvania and western New York district, with headquarters at Harrisburg, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. J. Hood, detached duty Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc., Aug. 8, 1905; to duty as inspector in charge of the 7th Lighthouse District, Key West, Fla., Aug. 10.

Lieut. A. Crenshaw additional duty as inspector of ordnance at Moran Brothers Co., Seattle.

Lieut. L. M. Nulton to the Naval Academy.

Paymr. Clk. R. R. Bolles appointed paymaster's clerk July 1, 1905; duty Cincinnati.

Paymr. Clk. J. J. Lynch appointed a paymaster's clerk July 1, 1905; duty Ohio.

Paymr. Clk. E. V. McKenzie appointed a paymaster's clerk July 1, 1905; duty fleet clerk on board the Ohio.

Paymr. Clk. C. B. Forrest appointed a paymaster's clerk June 29, 1905; duty Lawton.

Paymr. Clk. F. L. Hawkins appointed a paymaster's clerk from June 27, 1905; duty Raleigh.

Ensign W. H. E. Masser, retired, died at Los Angeles, Cal., July 18, 1905.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 26.—Capt. James C. Breckinridge, upon reporting of 1st Lieut. John W. McClaskey, detached from recruiting district with headquarters at Detroit, Mich., and ordered to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

JULY 27.—2d Lieut. William D. Smith ordered to U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., for instruction.

Second Lieut. William W. Buckley ordered to U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., for instruction.

JULY 31.—Major Wendell C. Neville detached from Marine Barracks, 2d Naval District, Narragansett Bay, R.I., and ordered to duty as the officer detailed to command the marine guard, U.S.S.F.S. Maine, and as fleet marine officer of the U.S. North Atlantic Fleet.

Major Theodore P. Kane detached from the U.S.S.F.S. Maine and from duty as fleet marine officer of the U.S. North Atlantic Fleet, and ordered to command the Marine Barracks, 2d Naval District, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Capt. Frank E. Evans, retired, detached from duty as aide-de-camp to the brigadier general, commandant, and ordered to continue on special duty at headquarters in charge of the Marine Corps Rifle Team at Creedmoor, N.Y.

AUG. 2.—Capt. George C. Reid, leave granted by commandant, navy yard, League Island, Pa., on July 25, extended twenty days.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JULY 28.—Commanding officer Algonquin directed, upon completion of work on that vessel, to return to Boston, Mass., and resume regular duties on that station.

Second Lieut. B. L. Brockway leave revoked by reason of quarantine duty on which vessel is ordered.

Commanding officer Tuscarora directed to enforce regulations at regatta at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 12, 14 and 15.

Commanding officer Patrol directed to assist in enforcing regulations at regatta at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 12, 14 and 15.

JULY 31.—1st Lieut. J. H. Brown granted thirty-six days' leave, to commence Aug. 2.

AUG. 1.—Chief Engr. H. C. Whitworth granted an extension of leave for thirty days, with permission to apply for a further extension.

First Lieut. G. C. Carmine directed to make an inspection in company with medical officer of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of disinfecting barge at quarantined station, San Francisco, Cal.

AUG. 2.—Capt. W. S. Howland granted leave of thirty days, to commence Aug. 5.

Capt. W. F. Kilgore granted leave of thirty days, to commence Aug. 15.

The Treasury Department has arranged with the Navy Department to supply uniform clothing for the crews of the Revenue Cutter Service on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and on the Great Lakes, and the plan heretofore followed under the provisions of General Order 39 is abolished.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, Boston, Mass.

APACHE—At Arundel Cove, Md., repairing.

ARCATA—Lieut. L. T. Cutter, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. B. L. Reed. Arctic cruise.

BOUWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE—(practice ship), Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Practice cruise.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 1, 1905.

Lieut. T. P. Magruder, aide to the superintendent, Rear Admiral James H. Sands, has been ordered to Washington for examination for promotion on Aug. 18, and will then hold the same rank as that which Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Poyer acquired while aide to Rear Admiral Brownson, former superintendent.

The baseball team of second lieutenants at the Marine School of Application last week defeated the team of the Plebe class by a score of 13 to 12, in a close and interesting ten-inning game, played on the Academy diamond. It was a tie from the eighth inning on, both sides having made ten runs. It was not until two men were out in the tenth inning that one of the soldier-sailor officers was forced across the plate for the winning run, as darkness was closing down.

Thirty-five enlisted men of the Marine Corps arrived here last week from New York for duty at the Naval Academy's barracks. They comprise what is known as the expeditionary battalion, and were attached to the U.S.S. *Yankee*.

The following have been admitted as midshipmen at the Naval Academy: Charles D. Price, Pennsylvania; Alexander Goulard, New Jersey; Charles E. Readon, Texas; Charles S. Yost, Nebraska. When the Academy reopens in October for the next academic year it will have a total of 871 midshipmen, a larger number than was ever there before at any one time.

In October there will come to Annapolis Prof. Henry M. Paul, who will be attached to the department of mathematics, an acquisition to music-loving Annapolis, as he has a reputation as a skillful musician. Several of the instructors and professors at the Naval Academy are musicians of some note and have largely assisted in musical entertainments in the past. Professor Paul has been on duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks since 1899. Occasional efforts have been made to have all the professors of mathematics of the Navy on duty at the Naval Academy, but as Professor Paul was engaged on important work on new construction, as an expert in heating, he was retained on duty in Washington, while the corps of civil engineers, which comes under the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, furnished two of its officers for duty at the Naval Academy—one, J. V. Rockwell, as an instructor, and the other, A. C. Cunningham, in charge of the new construction. Now Civil Engineer Rockwell goes to San Juan and Civil Engineer Cunningham goes to Washington, as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Capt. John Mullan, of this city, who resigned from the Army in 1863, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday to-day and the occasion was made a notable one by his friends, who called in large numbers and provided a serenade in his honor by the full Naval Academy band. Captain Mullan was graduated from West Point in 1852 and designated for the Engineer Corps. He shortly after took part in an expedition for the discovery of the best passes through the Rocky Mountains and discovered a pass which was named Mullan's Pass in his honor, and is to-day one of the highways of travel. At other times he has engaged in various lines of professional work. He is in rugged health and is of a very distinguished appearance.

Mayor John DeP. Dow received an official visit at the Council Chamber on July 31 from Admiral James H. Sands, the superintendent of the Naval Academy. Admiral Sands made his call about noon, accompanied by Lieut. T. P. Magruder, his aide.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 27, 1905.

The news of the disaster to the Bennington, received here within an hour and a half after the explosion occurred, cast a gloom over the entire yard, and for days little else was thought of or discussed. The Bennington left here only last May, and has also been such a frequent visitor that her officers were well known here, and the news of the death of Ensign Newman K. Perry, Jr., came to many as a personal grief. The accident by which the monitor Wyoming lost her starboard propeller, rendering it necessary for her to remain at Port Harford until tugs could be sent from here to tow her to the yard, has, of course, been completely lost sight of, and the Fortune, which was on the way to her assistance from Mare Island, proceeded on down to San Diego. The distiller ship Iris and the tug Undilla have also been sent from here, and it really looks at present as if all the officers, ships and tugs which could possibly be spared have been despatched from the yards. A number of divers, both from among the enlisted men and the civilian employees of the yard, have gone south, and the last ones leaving here yesterday morning.

Lieut. Victor Blue, executive officer of the ill-fated vessel, ordered here for treatment for appendicitis, and who reached Mare Island only a few minutes before the despatches announcing the explosion were received, has improved since his arrival, and it is thought now that an operation, at first thought necessary, will not be performed.

Of course everything has been very dull in a social way, and it is improbable that there will be much entertaining done during the absence of so many of the yard's officers.

Mrs. Franklin J. Drake was the hostess recently at a tea in honor of Miss Edith Herron and Miss Gertrude King, of Los Angeles, to which the younger set was invited. A most delightful afternoon was passed, as musical talent of an unusual order added to the enjoyment. Miss Herron's beautiful voice and that of Mrs. Alexander N. Mitchell, a well-known soprano, were heard in several numbers with violin obligato. Mrs. David Potter, who is a fine musician, also played some violin solos, accompanied by Mrs. Drake. Mrs. Samuel L. Graham presided at the tea table, and among the guests present were Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger, Mrs. J. T. Hagner, Mrs. Raymond B. Sullivan, Mrs. Wade L. Jolly, Mrs. Charles G. Smith, Mrs. Dickinson P. Hall, Mrs. Holden A. Evans, Miss Ruth Simons, Miss Frances Waggoner, Miss Stella McCalla, Miss Patty Palmer, Miss Burwell and Miss Charlotte Gearing.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph C. Castner, 4th Inf., and their little son, who arrived from the Philippines last week, are receiving a warm welcome in San Francisco, where Mrs. Castner, as Miss Ada White, was very popular before her marriage a few years ago. Capt. Charles H. McKinstry, U.S.A., came up from Los Angeles a short time ago, and will remain in San Francisco as the guest of his mother for several weeks. Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, who returned on the Sherman last week, is being much entertained by San Francisco friends.

Miss Katherine Glass, daughter of Rear Admiral Henry Glass, has returned to her home in Berkeley, after a visit of some weeks at Shasta, as the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. C. M. Johnson. Her fiance, Surg. Francis G. Munson, of the Navy, who has been stationed at Guam, is due to arrive on the Korea, and the marriage of these popular young Service people will take place shortly thereafter.

Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla and her daughter, Miss Stella McCalla, are once more at their home at the yard after an absence of a week or two.

Major and Mrs. Francis L. Payson, U.S.A., will sail next month for the Philippines, and much regret is expressed in San Francisco over their coming departure. Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger went to San Francisco early in the week to remain during the absence of Surgeon Kindelberger, at the St. Dunstan, with her mother and sister, Mrs. Huntsman and Mrs. Henry Foster Duton. Mrs. A. N. Mitchell is spending a few days with

relatives in San Francisco during the absence of Lieutenant Mitchell at San Diego.

Mrs. C. P. Perkins entertained this week at an elaborate luncheon on board the Pensacola, of which Captain Perkins is the commanding officer. The affair was complimentary to the officers of the Italian cruiser Umbria.

Mrs. Charles S. Hamilton has returned to her home at Fort Mason after a several days' visit with friends at Ord Barracks, Monterey. With Lieutenant Hamilton, 13th Inf., she will sail for the Philippines the last of September. Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, 13th Inf., left last week for the East, where he will spend a couple of months, returning in time to sail for the Far East the part of October.

Mrs. Merrill Miller is spending a few days at the yard, a guest at the home of Comdr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood.

Yesterday morning the large water barge which has been under construction here for the past few months, was successfully launched. Rear Admiral McCalla made a few brief remarks in which he took occasion to praise the workmanship of the force at the yard.

## NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 3, 1905.

Maine has lost two valuable officers in her National Guard, in the retirement of Wilbert W. Emerson and Wilmer F. Harding, both commissioned officers.

A recruiting office has been re-opened in Boston for the U.S.M.C. in charge of Capt. Frederic H. Delano, made necessary by the authorization of Congress to increase the corps by 2,500 men, 1,000 vacancies now existing. Col. Allan C. Keeton, commanding the U.S.M.C., is still at the Boston yard and may not go to his new station at Forts-mouth for some little time.

Capt. Willoughby Walkie, U.S.A., at Fort Rodman, Mass., has a visible souvenir of the recent encampment by battalions of the 1st Heavy Artillery Regiment. It is a handsome silver loving cup from the regiment, given in token of appreciation of his courtesy and personal interest shown the volunteer soldiers. Captain Walkie in receiving the gift paid Colonel Frye and his command many compliments, stating that he considered the regiment the best militia one in the country.

Mrs. Selfridge, wife of Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U.S.N., is seriously ill at their quarters in Jamesport, R.I.

Orders to refit the supply ship Glacier as a repair ship went into effect at the navy yard Monday. Appliances and tools are on the way for her from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. On Tuesday the gunboat Detroit went out of commission for extensive repairs, and her officers and men are on the receiving ship Wabash awaiting orders.

Friday afternoon concerts by the 10th Artillery band at Fort Banks began. Officers' quarters there are in a state of "unrest" just now, with the wholesale shift of stations, and moving in and out. The public, although excluded from the grounds, nevertheless enjoy the music at close range as the band is never concealed from view. At other times concerts are given for the enlisted men and their civilian friends.

Albany is to be invaded in October by the A. and H.A. Company of Boston, which holds its annual field day in that city. They go to New York city, thence to Albany, up the Hudson on a special steamer. About 500 will turn out with the 5th Infantry, M.V.M. band, and will be met by the 10th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., as arranged for by Adjutant General Henry. A big parade is scheduled for the first day, then excursions to Lake George, the Adirondacks and the Catskills. A banquet will be tendered the visitors at Albany with Governor Higgins and military staff in attendance.

The Massachusetts Naval Brigade begins a tour of duty Aug. 18, the men being distributed among the U.S. warships Brooklyn, Tacoma and Chattanooga.

Major Charles Hayden, formerly of Governor Bates's staff, and Lieut. Col. Walter Sanborn, have given silver cups to be competed for at the forthcoming meet of the New England Rifle Association at Wakefield. Brig. Gen. W. A. Bancroft's gift makes the third in what promises to be a very sharp contest.

An event of the week in Boston was the arrival yesterday of the 43d Regiment of Canadian troops from Ottawa, in command of Colonel Rogers. They made a brilliant spectacle and were warmly applauded everywhere.

M. H. B.

## MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., July 1, 1905.

The rainy season is upon us in full force, began on time this month, and has so far exceeded its past record in an almost continuous downpour. For three days this past week we did not see the face of Old Sol, or feel his beneficial rays, but when the clouds do part and the sun shines it seems almost an Eden in the Philippines; all vegetation so green and fresh, everything bright and clean. Father Aligus, head of the weather bureau here, says the rains have been unusually heavy this season, interspersed with an occasional typhoon.

As the 20th Infantry, now stationed at Fort William McKinley, will leave the Island of Luzon for Mindanao on July 1, the officers and ladies of that regiment were tendered a farewell hop at this growing garrison on June 23. The Misses Stafford, daughters of Major and Mrs. John Stafford, 20th Inf., are truly children of the regiment, being the only young ladies at present in Fort William McKinley, and are deservedly popular.

Re. Admiral C. J. Train is back from a brief trip to Olongapo. There has been a rumor to the effect that three of our men-of-war, the Ohio, Wisconsin and Oregon, were to be ordered early in July for station in Chinese waters, but only the Oregon's address has been changed from Manila to Nagasaki thus far. On account of the sojourners in our waters of Manila Bay of the interned Russian vessels, it may be that no great change will take place.

The Misses Dyer, daughters of Governor Dyer, of Guam, with Miss Mary Dyer, are the guests of Mrs. John P. Sbree, of 23 Santa Mesa Garrison. They will leave to-day on the Solace for a trip to China and Japan. Mrs. L. D. Pardoe was a passenger on the Seward yesterday, going to Zamboanga to join Lieutenant Pardoe, who is stationed in Mindanao.

Major John R. Williams, Art. Corps, Military Secretary's office, and Mrs. Williams, are rejoicing at the arrival of their daughter, on the Sheridan. Miss Williams's stay in Manila will be brief, about six weeks, as she returns to school in Washington, where she will graduate in June next.

The U.S.A. transport Sheridan arrived in Manila Bay early yesterday morning, having made the fastest trip on record, covering the ocean from here to San Francisco in twenty-five days.

Among the passengers arriving on the Sheridan are Congressmen Hepburn, of Washington, D.C., and Brig. Gen. E. Davis, retired.

Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Lebo, just promoted and retired, has been quite ill in the First Reserve Hospital of Manila, but leaves the Philippines on the Solace. Capt. William C. Rivers, 1st Cav., on duty with civil government as adjutant general of the Constabulary, who has been ill at the hospital in Manila for a few days, is greatly improved. Captain Rivers's case at no time was considered serious.

Lieut. Col. Alfred Reynolds, I.G. Dept., of Luzon, has taken quarters at 63 Calle Nueva, Ermita.

Among those departing from the Islands on the Solace were: Capt. Marshall Childs, late 12th Infantry, recently promoted to a captaincy in the 25th, who has been stationed at Camp Gandara, Samar, and has seen active duty in that island. Another happy man to go

on account of recent promotion and assignment to regiment serving in the home land is Lieut. Joseph A. Marmon, late 4th Infantry, with station at Camp Eldridge, Laguna, now assigned to duty with the 25th Infantry.

Lieut. Clarence S. Nettles, 20th Inf., acting judge advocate, Dept. of Mindanao, spent a few days in Manila recently from his post of duty, Illoilo, Panay. Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., aide to Major General Corbin, is well again from a slight attack of fever.

Tiny personages have recently arrived in Manila, not only in singular numbers, but in pairs. A fine small girl and a boy appearing at the home of Major and Mrs. R. H. Lane, U.S. Marine Corps, on June 11, and a fine son at the quarters of Capt. M. H. Barnum, 8th Cav., at Fort William McKinley. The last arrival is named Malvern Hill Barnum, Jr.

Several large dinners were given at the Army and Navy Club on last Wednesday evening. Among the hosts were Commander Welles, of the Navy, his guests being Col. and Mrs. Hull, Col. and Mrs. McCoy, Major and Mrs. Slocum, Colonel Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Pettus, Misses Ide, daughters of Vice-Governor General Ide, of the Philippines; Mrs. Cleerman, Miss McLean, Captain Logan, Commissioner Forbes, and Mr. P. G. McDonnell.

The wardroom officers of the Cincinnati entertained in honor of their fellow officers, who leave to-day on the Solace, being Lieutenant Howard, Surgeon Bucher, Paymaster Barber, Ensigns Dorst, Ring, Enochs and Weaver, Mrs. and Miss Gardner, Miss Reynolds, Misses Dyer, Miss Von Schrader and Miss Jamison being invited to dine with the goers away.

Capt. Julius A. Penn, 7th Inf., aide to the Division Commander, gave a prettily arranged dinner, his guests being Gen. and Mrs. H. C. Corbin, Mrs. McArthur, Miss McCalla, Miss McGinnigle, Captains Horton and Moss. Captain Nettles also had a party of friends with him.

Among those fortunate ones who have recently enjoyed a trip to Japan and China are Lieut. Col. George K. McGunegle, 17th Inf., and Miss McGunegle, who are now registered at the Delmonico. Colonel McGunegle was on two months' leave and returns to his station at Cottabato, Mindanao, this week, but will be back this way on July 15, en route to the U.S. with his regiment.

The 17th Infantry will leave the Philippines this month, having completed their tour of duty here, being succeeded in the Island of Mindanao by the 20th Infantry. The 20th Infantry in turn is succeeded at Fort William McKinley by the 16th Infantry, who have just arrived on the Sheridan.

Miss Harriet Stafford, second daughter of Major and Mrs. John Stafford, 20th Inf., of Fort William McKinley, has just returned from a happy visit to the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Bell. Paymr. F. W. Holt, of the Navy, on Wednesday evening last, gave a dinner at the Army and Navy Club, to the Misses Stafford, Miss Girard, Col. and Mrs. Hull, Dr. Connor, and Lieutenant Terry.

Capt. Robert H. Noble, 3d Inf., Military Aide to Governor General Wright, will leave Manila in a few days for Nagasaki, Japan, there to await the expected arrival of the Secretary of War and the Congressional party, who are looked for early in August. Various civilian and society organizations are holding almost daily meetings, arranging in detail the reception for our distinguished guests and the proper entertaining of them while they are in the islands. The native Filipinos, to a man, greatly admire our Army, Navy and Marines, a most brilliant time is anticipated.

Capt. Louis H. Bash, 7th Inf., who has won quite a reputation as an able organizer, on account of his success in the field day exercises of this year, has charge of the 4th of July parade and will also act as aide on this occasion to Major J. F. Guilfoyle, adjutant general of the parade. The parade will start from the Blanco bridge at eight o'clock a.m., across the bridge of Spain in front of the reviewing stand, which has been erected near the famous "Cold Storage" building, on Calle Bugabuayan, thence down the Escolta, across the Santa Cruz bridge, going through the principal business streets and plazas of Manila. On the reviewing stand will be Major General Corbin, with his personal staff, Governor General Wright, and Rear Admiral C. J. Train, of the Navy, with their invited guests.

There is an unwritten law among our Service people of Manila to the effect that officers meeting each other and soldiers or sailors or sailors on the Luneta, during the daily concerts, need not recognize each other by the customary salute. Such a time-honored custom is for that hour waived. In Manila, as well as Illoilo and Zamboanga, where there is a large number of officers and troops, it sometimes becomes irksome to be constantly saluting and returning salutes. Consequently this respite from the Article of War is greatly appreciated.

Work will soon begin to extend this beautiful park of the Luneta farther out into Manila Bay, getting the ground for filling-in purposes from dredging, to deepen Manila harbor to thirty-odd feet.

Lieut. Col. Edward T. Comegys, deputy surgeon general, has been very busy turning over funds and property to Capt. Christopher C. Collins, assistant surgeon, who will act as chief surgeon of the Department of Luzon.

Capt. George A. Nugent, Art. Corps, acting in charge of construction work at Fort Santiago entertained at dinner in honor of Commander Bull, of the Asiatic Fleet. Admiral Train gave a beautifully appointed dinner as a farewell to his friends in Cavite and Manila on Wednesday evening last, on board the Rainbow.

Capt. and Mrs. Pettus gave a very pretty red dinner at their attractive home the other evening to Admiral Train. Besides the guest of honor were Col. and Mrs. Hull, Capt. and Mrs. Nugent, Miss Sibley, Mrs. Cleerman and Mrs. McLaughlin.

Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., is back from a leave and has been assigned to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, with his company, for duty.

A small daughter arrived at the quarters of Lieut. William L. Lowe, 13th Cav., and Mrs. Lowe, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, on June 8. Mrs. J. A. Loskot, of Manila, went up to act as godmother.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 30, 1905.

The 23d Battery returned from their trip through Massachusetts with another trophy of merit added to numerous others they have already, a beautiful silver cup given them on the 4th of July by the celebration committee of Westfield. The cup is handsomely engraved and has been given a conspicuous place among their other treasures in the orderly room. It was given as a token of appreciation felt by the citizens of that city for the Regulars.

Second Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, 15th Cav., carried away the honors for the garrison in the record department Cavalry competition on the carbine range at Fort Niagara by winning first place on the team, with thirty-three points ahead of the second man, a record that was a pleasure to his fellow-officers of this regiment. The regiment succeeded in making three places on the Army team. First Sgt. Otto Kunkle, Troop I, qualified with both carbine and pistol. The work of this soldier was not unexpected, as he holds an excellent record with pistol and carbine wherever he has shot.

The officers and enlisted men who served with Lieut. James O. Ross regret to see that he has been ordered to report for physical examination. Lieutenant Ross left this garrison last fall for the general hospital, at Washington, in a critical condition, and it is feared now that he will be retired.

The Conkllins, the baseball team of the 23d Battery, upheld their reputation as good players while on their march. They always accepted challenges received while

# Moroney

Philadelphia.

supplies Wines, Liquors and Cigars to  
more than half of the ships of the  
Atlantic Squadron. Ask your caterer.

When in Philadelphia drop in—  
205 South 13th Street.

Right on the line of League Island cars.

on a half and met only two defeats out of seven games. During their absence the Troop M team has declared itself champion of the post, and is not willing to give up the claim until it sustains a defeat. This decisive game will be played next Monday afternoon.

Capt. Francis J. Koester will leave to-night, accompanied by Mrs. Koester, for Harper's Ferry, W. Va., where he will attend the encampment of the District of Columbia militia.

The hop last Saturday evening was an unusually enjoyable one. The recent disagreeable weather has driven all the tennis players from the court, and all other outdoor sports have been suspended, which made the young people look forward to the hop. Several guests were out from Burlington. The usual heat here had disappeared and the evening was pleasantly passed.

Beginning with last Saturday all guard duty will be done in the future by individual organizations with their officers. This, perhaps, is experimental; owing to the fact that one squadron has been on the range for the last three months, duty has been a little heavy, and it is thought that this arrangement will make it easier for the men.

Miss Grace Whitman, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker, has returned to Boston. Lieut. C. H. Patterson, A.C., has, as his guests, his mother, Mrs. James H. Patterson, and sister, Miss Caroline, from Harrisburg, Pa. They will remain with the lieutenant for several weeks before returning to their home.

Mrs. G. C. Barnhardt entertained twenty-five or thirty of her young friends at an informal supper last Saturday night, after the hop.

Mrs. C. P. Robbins is expecting her friend, Miss Marie Weber, from Louisville, Ky., to arrive on Aug. 5 and remain as her guest until fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Don A. Dodge, of New York, gave another of their delightful parties last week at Thompson's Point, to some of their friends of the post. Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Tremaine, Miss Hay, Miss Burnett, Major Klecker, Captain Ryan, and his guest, Father O'Bryan, and Lieutenant Foster, were their guests. They enjoyed a boat ride during the evening on Mrs. Dodge's launch, Queen Bess.

Major James B. Houston, paymaster, and family, will go to Cedar Beach, Vt., this week from Washington, D.C. They will go in camp there for some time. Lieut. and Mrs. Milton G. Holliday, who have been enjoying their honeymoon trip for the past three months, at the lieutenant's home in Kansas, returned to the garrison last week. Lieutenant Holliday has relieved Lieutenant Briand as canteen officer, who will leave for a visit to his home in Denmark in the early part of August.

Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen's guests last week at a pleasant dinner were Capt. and Mrs. Koester, Lieut. and Mrs. Mowry, and Lieutenants Ruggles and Patterson.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 31, 1905.

Capt. W. F. Grote, 18th Inf., left Sunday to spend some time with friends in Wheaton, Ill.

The game Sunday afternoon, between the 18th and 30th Infantry teams, proved disastrous to the 18th Infantry team. The score was 19 to 7 in favor of Fort Crook. The last game of the series, with the Fort Crook team, Monday afternoon, was decidedly the best of the three games. The visitors had as their opponents, the post team. The final score was 8 to 5 in favor of the 30th Infantry. The team left for Fort Crook the same evening, and expressed themselves as very much pleased by the hospitality shown them by the officers and men at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. A. P. Watts, 18th Inf., was a guest in Kansas City Tuesday. Lieut. John West, 26th Inf., of Fort Ringgold, Texas, was visiting friends here this week. Lieutenant West is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert West, of the city.

An informal smoker, which was very much enjoyed by all present, was given by some of the officers of the garrison, Monday evening, in compliment to the officers from Fort Crook, who accompanied the 30th Infantry baseball team.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell has returned from a recent trip to Washington, D.C.

The Cavalry squadron, on account of the inclement weather, will not finish their target practice before Aug. 15.

Mr. Henry W. Sanger, of Chicago, is the guest of Warden R. W. McClaughry, of the Federal prison. Mr. Sanger was a member of the board of commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary during Major McClaughry's term of office there.

Little Miss Davidson is confined in the isolation ward of the hospital, undergoing treatment for diphtheria. Major Davidson and daughter were visiting here en route to Idaho. Major Davidson belonged to the 5th Inf., before his retirement.

The children of the post, under the auspices of the Sunday school, all enjoyed a trolley ride Saturday evening. The Kansas City and Leavenworth people furnished several cars which were decorated by the post electrician, Mr. Parish, and a committee from the Sunday school furnished extra lights and bunting, making very effective decorations. The children left the garrison at 6:30 p.m., accompanied by the officers and teachers of the Sunday school, the band, and a large supply of delicious refreshments. They went first to the Soldiers' Home, a distance of over five miles south, then traversed all the principal lines in the city, and stopped at the ice cream garden in South Leavenworth, before returning to their homes.

Mrs. Winn, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. McGrath, left Thursday for San Francisco. Major C. H. Barth, accompanied by his family, has gone to Idaho Springs, Colo., for the summer.

Gen. Cecil Clay, of the Department of Justice, was the guest of Warden McClaughry Friday. Dr. Holliday,

here for examination for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army, is the guest of Lieut. C. H. Morrow, 18th Inf.

The directors of the Platt City Fair, were here this week trying to secure the services of the 18th Infantry band to play during the fair, which will be held the last week in August.

Chaplain Axton, 18th Inf., left to-day for Coffeyville, Kas.

Col. C. B. Hall was a guest in Kansas City, Mo., Friday. The post and 18th Infantry teams have been practicing on the West End parade grounds, preparatory to going to Fort Crook in August to compete with the 30th Infantry team. The 18th Infantry team will play the Jarbale team Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Munroe McFarland is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Ogilvie, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Buffalo, N.Y. Mrs. Craig is the guest of her parents, Gen. and Mrs. C. A. Woodruff, of San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. J. V. Heldt, 10th Inf., who has been confined to the hospital for several weeks, has sufficiently recovered to leave for his home at Atlanta, Ga., Saturday evening.

Chaplain Axton conducted a very delightful service Sunday evening, one of the principal features being the fine musical program, which was followed by a very interesting talk by the chaplain. Subject: "Treasures of the Heart."

#### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 1, 1905.

Gen. and Mrs. George B. Rodney, who have been visiting Mrs. Rodney's brother, Mr. William Y. Warren, of Porter avenue, have gone to Muskoka. Gen. and Mrs. John L. Tlernon are at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Gen. and Mrs. William Auman have rented their house from Oct. 1, and will spend the winter in California. Their daughter, Mrs. Katherine Ogden, sails in November with Capt. and Mrs. Winans for the Philippines.

Lieut. W. H. Faust took part in the golf tournament held in Rochester last week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jesse Ralph Harris have returned from the Philippines, and are the guests of Mrs. Harris's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of Bryant street.

Miss Elizabeth Bowman gave a tea on Saturday in honor of Mrs. George T. Bowman, wife of Lieutenant Bowman, of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, and Lieut. Theodore Dillon, were the guests last week of Capt. A. P. Buffington. Lieut. H. M. Fales is taking a trip up the lakes. Major George Bell, Jr., has returned from Erie, Pa.

Miss Clark, of St. Louis, who has been visiting Miss Mitchell, left for Boston on Monday. Capt. A. P. Buffington and Lieut. G. V. Packer have returned from Fort Niagara. Later they go to Sea Girt, N.J., Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph B. Lister are taking a trip up the lakes. Miss Clark, of St. Louis, Miss Duncan, of South Carolina, who is a guest at the post, and Miss Mitchell were among the guests whom Mrs. Joseph T. Jones entertained with a trolley ride to Niagara Falls, in a private car on Friday. Miss Fannie G. Bell is visiting at Fort Wayne, Mich.

Major Gen. James F. Wade, in command of the Atlantic Division, and his aide, Capt. W. J. Glasgow, and Capt. J. P. Wade were recent guests at the post. Major and Mrs. George, Jr., entertained them at a dinner.

The friends of Lieut. A. D. Budd will be glad to know that he is gradually recovering from the effects of his recent accident.

Capt. Harold Jackson, and his famous baseball team are at Fort Wayne, Mich., where they will participate in a number of games.

Capt. Theodore Porter, son of Admiral David D. Porter, who has been stationed here in charge of the lighthouse inspection in the tenth district, will leave Buffalo shortly. During his two years' residence here, he has made many friends who regret his leaving. M. B. S.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 2, 1905.

The Rev. A. W. Shaw, of Meriden, Conn., conducted the services and preached at the cadet chapel on Sunday morning. The Rev. Henry Officer, Jr., of Princeton, N.J., was among the guests registered at the hotel last week. Among the officers visiting the post during the past week were: Lieut. Col. J. C. Muhlenberg, Pay Dept.; Lieut. S. A. Purviance, 4th Cav. Capt. Melvin W. Rowell, 11th Cav., has joined his wife and family at the hotel. The Misses Hughes, Stockton, Denison, Hall, Wilburton, Dameron, Brown, Henderson and Martin have been among visitors attending recent hops. Mrs. Clifton Comly, of Indianapolis, is visiting her son, Lieut. George B. Comly, 3d Cav.

Lieut. Ernest Graves, one of the "star" graduates of 1905, has reported for duty at the Academy. He will coach the football team this season.

The "stars" of the graduating class as noted in the Official Register of 1905, just published, with their general merit, were: 1. DeWitt C. Jones, of Georgia, 2466.82; 2. Ernest Graves, North Carolina, 2451.90; 3. Francis B. Willey, Massachusetts, 2444.34; 4. Clarence S. Ridley, Indiana, 2430.23; 5. Alvin B. Barber, Oregon, 2426.83; the general merit maximum was 2335.

The "stars" of the second class (present first class) are: 1. William A. Johnson, New York; 2. Harold S. Hetrick, Connecticut; 3. James L. Loring, Arkansas; 4. Harry A. Finch, Texas; 5. Frederick B. Downing, Virginia.

"Stars" of third class (present second class): 1. James G. Steese, Pennsylvania; 2. Roger G. Alexander, Missouri; 3. John A. Holbride, Illinois; 4. James A. O'Connor, Michigan; 5. Louis H. Watkins, Tennessee.

"Stars" of fourth class (present third class): 1. Charles L. Hall, at large; 2. Virgil L. Peterson, Kentucky; 3. William L. Dunn, Iowa; 4. George R. Goethals, Massachusetts; 5. Glen E. Edgerton, Kansas.

#### FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., July 30, 1905.

Mrs. Thomas H. Wilson entertained with a luncheon for Miss Mansfield on Tuesday. Her guests were Mesdames Plister, Browne, Saffarrans, Prusen and Lincoln and Miss Mansfield.

Mrs. E. H. Brown will have as her guests the coming week Mrs. and the Misses Armstrong, of Detroit. The Reverend Doctor Rafter, of Cheyenne, Wyo., was the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. A. A. Pruden, 2d Inf., for several days last week.

Lieut. De Witt Chamberlin, 2d Inf., has returned from the division competitions at Fort Reno, where he was on duty as a range officer. His mother and sister, from Detroit, are visiting him for the remainder of the summer.

Lieut. S. P. Herren entertained at a hop supper after the hop on Friday evening.

The three children of Lieut. J. R. Devereux, Med. Dept., who have been ill with typhoid fever, have entirely recovered. Regimental Commissary Sgt. W. P. Phillips, who has been confined to the hospital with the same disease, is slowly recovering.

There will be many changes in the commissioned personnel of this garrison in the fall. Major Harry L. Bailey and family go to Boston, where the Major will be on recruiting duty. Lieut. W. O. Bowman goes to Joplin, Mo., on recruiting duty, and Lieut. W. R. Standiford to the Leavenworth School; Lieut. G. A. Wiegzorek goes to the Signal School, and probably Lieut. W. G. Ball will go to the Leavenworth School as well.

Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams expect to spend a short leave in the mountains early next month. Capt. H. S. Wygant is on a two months' leave.



## Uniforms cleaned

We're just as particular in cleaning a service uniform as we are full dress. Our new French process prevents shrinkage, or injury to fabric or decorations. Removal of straps and chevrons unnecessary.

May we tell you how we can do your work, no matter where you live?

Why not have us waterproof your uniform or overcoat, or even your hat?

Our booklet "Expert Cleaning and Dyeing" tells how we renovate men's clothing, women's gowns, curtains, carpets, upholstered goods, etc. Mailed on request.

### A. F. BORNOT & BRO., French Cleaners and Dyers.

17th & Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
1535 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.  
N.E. Cor. 12th & Walnut, Philadelphia.  
1714 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.  
1224 F St. (N.W.), Washington, D.C.  
716 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

#### NEW YORK STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting of the New York State Rifle Association at Creedmoor, from July 26 to Aug. 1, inclusive, under the direction of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, N.G.N.Y., was an unqualified success in every particular, and the management gave the greatest satisfaction to all competitors.

The meeting was particularly memorable for the remarkable shooting of the crack shots of the 71st N.Y., who won every match open to teams, while another of its members won the individual long-range championship. Never in the history of Creedmoor range, or, perhaps, any other, where there have been open competitions, has any one organization had such a succession of victories as the marksmen of the 71st, and too much praise cannot be given to Captains Corwin and Byars, Lieutenants Casey, Wells, Sheppard, Jenkins, Sergeants Doyle and other crack shots of the regiment, for their hard work and phenomenal skill. The 71st, since Colonel Bates took command, has followed under his direction an intelligent system of shooting and each year has been improving.

Next to the 71st N.Y. the team from the U.S. Marine Corps made the best record. It proved an exceedingly expert aggregation of shooters, and finished second to the 71st in every team match but that open to company teams, when it came in third, two 71st Regiment teams coming in ahead of it.

The team of bluejackets from the Navy also came in among the prize winners, and, although not first, the men proved very strong riflemen and are deserving of great credit for their shooting.

Some of the best individual shooting done during the meeting was the following: Boatswain A. Hamilton, of the Navy, 49 out of 50 points in 600 yards; Lieut. K. K. V. Casey, 71st N.Y., 131 points out of a possible 140 at 800 and 900 yards, and 34 out of 35 points at 500 yards; Sergeant Babist, U.S.M.C., 49 points out of 50, at 200 yards, and Lieut. Wells, 71st, who made 100 points out of a possible 105 at 200, 500 and 600 yards.

The following is a summary of the shooting:

#### Company Team Match.

Two hundred, 500, 600 yards, teams of four men each, seven shots per man at each range. Three prizes. Won by Headquarters team of 71st N.Y. The scores of teams follow in order of merit:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Headquarters, 71st Regt.	109	130	131	370
Co. D, 71st N.Y.	112	127	121	360
Co. A, U.S.M.C.	114	128	117	359
Co. B, 2d U.S.M.C.	119	130	108	357
Co. E, 7th N.Y.	115	126	112	333
Co. B, 7th N.Y.	116	129	108	333
Co. B, 1st U.S.M.C.	113	122	116	331
Co. B, 23d N.Y.	103	126	102	331
Co. F, 71st N.Y.	91	103	99	293

#### Carbine Match.

#### Headquarters, Squadron A.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Lieutenant Sayre	31	32	27	
Quartermaster Sergeant Herrick	29	30	31	
Commissary Sergeant Fahys	27	18	27	
Pvt. L. B. Smith	27	34	25	

Total ..... 114 114 110 338

Third Troop, Squadron A, 325; the 2d Troop, 319; 2d Troop, N.J., 269. There were three cash prizes.

#### The McAlpin Trophy Match.

Open to teams of eight, 200, 600 and 1,000 yards, ten shots per man at each distance. Prizes—First prize a trophy, presented by Gen. E. A. McAlpin, for annual competition, and 40 per cent. of the entrance fees. Second prize, 20 per cent. of the entrance fees.

This match was won by the team representing New York, with a lead of fifty-one points. The scores follow:

#### New York.

	200 yds.	600 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total
Lieut. K. K. V. Casey	42	34	43	119
Sgt. G. H. Doyle	43	42	45	131
Capt. B. B. McAlpin	41	41	36	117
Sgt. W. B. Short	41	46	31	118
Ord. Sgt. G. W. Lent	44	40	36	120
1st Sgt. G. E. Bryant	44	42	37	123
Capt. G. W. Corwin	43	42	42	127
Capt. A. E. Wells	40	46	27	113

Totals ..... 338 334 266 968

**A WRIST WATCH**  
especially designed for mounted officers. An inspection of the cut will at once show the features which make this watch the best that has ever been constructed for the purpose.



**THE GORHAM COMPANY, Broadway and 19th St., New York**

**U.S. Navy.**

Btsn. A. Hamilton.....	43	49	31	123
Chief Mach. J. F. Todd.....	42	40	18	100
Hospital Steward W. A. Sprout.....	40	41	29	110
Bugler A. Dahlene.....	40	44	33	122
M.A.A. J. F. Warner.....	40	43	19	102
B. M. Lundelin.....	41	47	34	122
Gunner's Mate J. McLellan.....	38	45	22	105
C. T. C. N. Drstrup.....	41	44	33	120
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>325</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>904</b>
New Jersey.				
Major A. Rowland.....	40	43	29	112
Lieut. W. Tewes.....	43	43	36	124
Sergt. C. F. W. Sylvester.....	37	42	29	108
Corpl. T. Gabriel.....	42	42	25	109
Lieut. H. L. Smith.....	42	42	12	96
Sergt. R. W. Evans.....	43	41	11	125
Capt. W. S. Price.....	44	42	27	113
Capt. W. B. Martin.....	39	42	46	127
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>330</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>914</b>

**The Cruikshank Trophy Match.**

Teams of six, 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots per man at each distance. First prize a trophy, valued at \$300, presented by E. A. Cruikshank, esq., for annual competition and 40 per cent. of the entrance fees. Second prize, 20 per cent. of the entrance fees. Third prize, 10 per cent. of the entrance fees. Fourth prize, 10 per cent. of the entrance fees.

This match was won by the team from the 71st against a field of sixteen teams, the U.S. Marines being second. The following were the scores:

**Seventy-first New York.**

	200	500	600	
	yds.	yds.	yds.	Total
Lieutenant Casey.....	30	34	32	96
Sergeant Doyle.....	31	33	31	95
Captain Corwin.....	29	34	26	89
Lieutenant Sheppard.....	30	32	28	92
Lieutenant Wells.....	33	34	33	100
Sergeant Corbett.....	32	33	30	95
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>185</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>567</b>

**Marine Corps.**

Lieutenant MacDougal.....	30	31	29	90
Sergeant Baptist.....	30	31	29	90
Private Markey.....	30	30	28	88
Corporal Beal.....	29	32	29	90
Corporal Burkhardt.....	28	34	33	95
Corporal Schriver.....	32	31	31	94
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>179</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>547</b>

**Seventh New York.**

Sergeant Short.....	33	33	31	97
Corporal Taylor.....	29	34	28	91
1st Sergeant O'Connor.....	32	33	32	97
Private Wessell.....	28	31	28	87
Sergeant Fowler.....	26	32	23	83
Private Thees.....	27	32	26	85
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>177</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>540</b>

**First New Jersey.**

Major Rowland.....	30	33	29	92
Lieutenant Tewes.....	30	32	30	92
Corporal Gabriel.....	29	29	22	80
Lieutenant Rice.....	30	31	29	90
Lieutenant Smith.....	29	32	32	93
Sergeant Major Evans.....	30	33	29	92
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>178</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>539</b>

**71st Regiment Trophy Skirmish and Rapid-fire Match.**

Teams of six. Conditions same as the Rapid-fire and Skirmish of the National Trophy Competition. First prize a trophy, valued at \$300, presented by the Board of Officers of the 71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y., for annual competition and 40 per cent. of the entrance fees. Second prize, 20 per cent. of the entrance fees.

Eighteen teams were entered, as against six in last year's meeting. The 71st N.Y. and Marines tied at the first stage, with the 12th N.Y. and the U.S. Navy teams following. The scores are given below:

**71st Regiment, New York—1st Team.**

	200	500	600	
	yds.	yds.	yds.	Total
Lieutenant Casey.....	42	37	80	213
Sergeant Doyle.....	45	45	52	231
Captain Corwin.....	47	49	74	243
Lieutenant Sheppard.....	46	42	60	218
Captain Wells.....	42	46	67	208
Sergeant Corbett.....	41	43	78	237
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>263</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>1,328</b>

**United States Marine Corps—1st Team.**

Lieutenant MacDougal.....	43	41	61	205
Sergeant Baptist.....	49	43	60	215
Private Markey.....	46	41	61	210
Corporal Beal.....	43	32	69	208
Corporal Burkhardt.....	43	46	55	188
Corporal Schriver.....	39	47	72	233
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>252</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>1,259</b>

Boatman Lundelin.....	33	41	51	190
Seaman Brenchley.....	45	44	64	218
Q. M. Soule.....	42	43	57	187
B. M. Smith.....	40	34	28	149
Q. M. Verleger.....	43	38	51	196
Yeoman Culver.....	39	26	58	192
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>252</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>1,152</b>

**No leather pocket to warp or come apart from exposure to rain. A strap that can readily be repaired or replaced by any saddler. A movement with reliable time-keeping qualities. Sterling silver case and buckle. Price, \$15.**

be assisted by Capt. William A. Rolfe, 1st Heavy Artillery. Connecticut will be largely represented, and headed by the New Haven Grays, every regiment will send its team in addition to many company teams.

The State Competition and meeting of the Iowa Rifle Association for 1905 will open at Fort Des Moines, Friday, Aug. 11, and continue seven days. The program will conform to that published by the Iowa Rifle Association for 1905, with such changes as the officer in charge may deem advisable. Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Cooke, 56th Inf., Acting General Inspector of Small Arms Practice, is detailed as officer in charge and to command the camp and details of the Iowa National Guard during the meeting. During the meeting the team to represent the State in the National Matches, to be held at Sea Girt, New Jersey, commencing Aug. 24, 1905, will be selected.

Adjutant General Crittfield, of Ohio, is looking for two sites for rifle ranges for the use of the National Guard. The State of Ohio has but one now, that on the State camp grounds at Newark, Ohio, and he thinks there should be one in the northern part of the State and one in the southern part, conveniently located to the headquarters of the regiments in those sections. He favors the lake shore for one and the Ohio river hills for the other. It is quite probable that in his annual report it will be recommended that the Legislature make the appropriation necessary for these ranges. The notion expressed in a general order by Colonel Ammel of the 4th Regiment a few days ago, that a soldier who could not shoot is an absurdity, is applauded in State military circles, generally.

Every company of the Virginia National Guard is to go into camp for six days during August. The 70th Regiment, consisting of companies from Richmond, Danville, Fredericksburg, Farmville, Alexandria, Charlottesville, Staunton and Lynchburg, will be at Basic City, Aug. 15 to 21. The 71st Regiment will camp at Ocean View, beginning about Aug. 5. This consists of companies from Norfolk, Suffolk, Portsmouth and Newport News. Aug. 23 the 72d Regiment and the Blues Battalion will camp at Basic City. This regiment is composed of companies from Staunton, Clifton Forge, Luray, Front Royal, Petersburg, Chase City, Roanoke and Culpeper.

Major Arthur F. Cummings, Inspector of Rifle Practice, is directed to organize teams from the 1st and 2d Infantry, and a State team selected from the 1st Brigade, N.H.N.G., to represent the State at the tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association at Wakefield, Mass., Aug. 15 to 18 inclusive.

Lieut. Col. W. G. Schreiber, A.A.G., 1st Brigade, National Guard of California, is detailed as captain of the rifle team to be sent from this State to Sea Girt, N.J., in August, 1905. The team will assemble at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 8, 1905, for preliminary practice and instruction, under command of the team captain, and will proceed to Sea Girt, N.J., on Aug. 15, 1905, returning so as to arrive at San Francisco about Sept. 1, 1905. Capt. John G. Lee,

Capt. Benjamin M. Gerardin, regimental adjutant of the 4th N.J., has issued a very handy roster of the commissioned officers, non-commissioned staff and first sergeants of the regiment for July, 1905. Besides giving the business address, residence and telephone number, other useful information also appears. Other commandants would do well to encourage their adjutants to show similar enterprise.

Brevet Major David Wilson, 2d Battery, N.Y., and members of the battery, are very much elated over the fact that the city has at last secured the title to the site selected for an armory for the battery at 16th street and Franklin avenue, Borough of the Bronx. The plot is 200 by 300 feet, and will admit of a riding ring 200 by 250. The armory board will, in a few days, consider the matter of plans for the armory, which is to be up to date in every respect, and will embody a number of novel features. Major Wilson will take his officers and Non-Coms. and a detachment of privates, with two guns, to the State camp at Peekskill, to remain from Aug. 31 to Sept. 5 inclusive. The time will be usefully spent in practical instruction in target practice with the field pieces, using Service charges.

A detachment of the 1st Battery, N.Y., in command of Lieut. Louis Wendel, Jr., is making a practice ride through Orange and Sullivan counties, N.Y. The party started from Fort Lee, N.J., on the return trip, Aug. 2, and are due at Newburgh, N.Y., on its annual tour of camp duty, under the auspices of the War Department.

The Nebraska National Guard will be assembled at Kearney in camp of instruction, from Aug. 8 to 16, inclusive.

The 12th N.Y. will proceed to Van Cortland Park on the afternoon of Aug. 17 and Sept. 14 for instruction preparatory to a field day on Saturday, Oct. 21. Regimental games will be held on the regimental athletic field at Barretto's Point, Sunday, Aug. 27.

Major Walter B. Hotchkiss, of the 22d N.Y., who was thrown from his horse while riding in Central Park a few days ago, narrowly escaped serious injury. Fortunately no bones were broken, and aside from suffering from a severe shock and a slight cut on his head, the major was uninjured.

The National Guard of Maryland will encamp at Belair from Aug. 5 to 12 inclusive. In camp will be the 1st, 4th and 5th Regiments, together with the Signal Corps and Troop A. The Regular Army will be represented by Battery L, Light Artillery, and Troop H, 13th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer. It is not proposed this year to put the men through any evolutions that can be executed in their armories, but to devote all the time possible to the more arduous field exercises. The exercises will be given under orders of the brigade commander. Governor Warfield has arranged to ride to the camp with his staff. He will leave Baltimore Monday evening, July 7, and spend the night at Hampton, the old homestead of the Ridgelys, near Towson. The ride will be continued the next day, and the party of military personages will arrive about noon. While the seasoned trooper may ride eighteen miles and consider it nothing, one seldom hears of a Governor taking such a ride, unless it is the only way to reach a desired destination. The Governor of Maryland is fond of his canter and has been seen often mounted and at the head of his troops.

Capt. Hugh Means, commanding Company H, 1st Regiment, Kansas National Guard, has resigned, and has been appointed regimental adjutant. Company H has elected the following new officers: Captain, John W. Morrow; first Lieutenant, Samuel G. Clarke; second Lieutenant, Fred Taggart. Captain Morrow and Lieutenant Clarke were each advanced one grade, and 1st Sergeant Taggart was elected to fill the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant caused by their advancement.

The Texas National Guard will go into camp at Camp Mabry, Austin, for two weeks, Aug. 14 to 28, inclusive, the attendance of which will be supplemented by the Federal troops from Fort Sam Houston and other posts. During the meeting there will be the daily camp attractions, numerous individual, company and regimental maneuvers, scouting experiments, forced marches, extended order drills, showing formation in battle line, together with advances and retreats. On one day of the meeting a grand sham battle will be given, in which will participate the 3,000 Texas Guardsmen and all the Federal troops.

**NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.**

It is many years since so much interest has been taken in rifle practice in Massachusetts as has been the case this year. This is in no little measure due to the interest shown by Col. James G. White, late Inspector general of rifle practice of the M.V.M. and now the president of the New England Military Rifle Association, the first meet of which will take place at the new range at Wakefield, Aug. 15 to 18, inclusive. In addition to scores of very handsome trophies, upwards of \$1,000 will be given in cash prizes. The camp equipment, including 100 tents, doors, washstands, and camp stools are on the ground, also cots, blankets and pillows for 200 men. Ample arrangements have been made for meals and a camp restaurant will be established immediately the camp opens, and the terms will be \$1 per day. All those desiring accommodations should apply at once to Major Albert L. Wyman, 79 Berkeley street, Boston, who has this matter in charge. The sanitary arrangements of the camp will be in the hands of Brig. Gen. Robert A. Blood, late surgeon general, and he will

**WHITE UNIFORMS**  
COMFORTABLE and COOL  
Made by  
**THE HOUSE OF PETTIBONE.**  
Will just suit you.  
Prices and Samples of Cloths mailed on request.  
We carry a fine line of handy, up-to-date camp furniture.  
The Pettibone Bros. Mfg. Co.,  
626-628-630-632 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
PACIFIC COAST BRANCH  
19 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

## CONDITION OF THE CAPTURED OREL.

The present condition of the captured Russian battleship Orel is described by a Tokio correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who visited her as she lay at anchor off Maizuru early in July. A preconceived idea that the Russian government had been defrauded and had not received the shell resisting armor paid for for the Orel was not found to be justified. The after turret with its two 12-inch guns had received a full-faced blow on the starboard side, but, except for a little of the hardened surface being smashed for a depth of about one-eighth of an inch, and the putted surface of the turret generally being flicked with splinters, the only damage it had received was the bending down of the two-inch roof just over the opening for the starboard gun, where a shell had struck, but nothing of any moment was broken. The heavy wooden sheathing to the poop deck, though plentifully chipped and gouged by shell splinters, showed no signs of burning.

The unarmored superstructure forward of the poop was simply honey-combed, and both its sides, and its thin sheet deck covered with linoleum were turned into a sieve. Amidships on the upper deck there was such a mess of broken winches, picquet and other boats, ladders, and all the impediments of upper and flying decks, that the first impression was that the Russians were right in surrendering. But the idea was dismissed when it was remembered that in designing a modern battleship it is understood that all of the top hamper is designed to be shot away, and is quite separate from the battleship proper. This ship shows how skilful the designers were, as the superstructure with everything in it all over the vessel is one mass of wreckage, yet not one spot behind the armor has been damaged by piercing. The Orel to-day, as an armor-clad, is practically as good as on the day she was launched, this correspondent believes. As a matter of fact, it has since been reported that repairs on the Orel, renamed the Iwami, have been completed by the Japanese, and she has been sent on her trial trip.

Some forty large shells are supposed to have struck her. On the upper deck one shell struck just forward of the after-port six-inch gun turret; this wrecked the electrically driven winch. Another entering on the starboard side just before the main mast completely wrecked the boats and bridge connecting with the after bridge, forced down the upper deck, and smashed things generally. One shell striking the port forward six-inch gun turret, about two feet above the upper deck at the butt of two six-inch armor plates, bent back the lower part of one of the plates fully six inches; but, though the surface of the plates was cracked, the metal was not broken, and inside the turret, except for a little bulging, no damage is visible. The armor has done what it was designed to do, for the hardened surface has kept the shell out, while the tough body of the metal, though bent in some parts nearly to right angles, has not broken. The fore turret for the twelve-inch guns was struck a full blow by a big shell, but the surface is only slightly scarred. When the twelve-inch guns were slewed to starboard in the forward turret, the port gun was struck about six feet from the muzzle and broken short off. A splinter from this twelve-inch gun smashed the bridge rail, knocked down a six-pounder gun, and finally landed in the flag rack alongside of the chart room, fully one hundred feet from the broken muzzle. This splinter measured 36x20x2 inches. The conning tower was struck by a splinter, which again splintered and entered the "slit," and smashed the glass of most of the different instruments. The chart room is a perfect wreck. This vessel plainly shows that all instruments in time of battle ought to be faced with mica, or some such material, as flying glass in the conning tower is nearly as deadly as a shell itself. The searchlight on the bridge had been protected by a breastwork of bags of coal. This had been fired by a shell, and the whole thing burnt up. Inside the big twelve-inch turret there was no sign of damage; the forward turret shows that at least sixteen twelve-inch shells were fired. The turrets each holding two six-inch guns show no signs of damage inside. On the port side one of the six-inch guns has been hit and broken off. On the main deck there is very little damage; two of the two-pounders were struck and broken off, another was bent, and another carriage was hit, broken, and the gun thrown back unhurt. In one place only was the three-inch armor pierced, and in another it was hit at the top edge and forced back. Where the upper deck has been forced down by explosion, the stanchion tubes are crumpled like paper and the massive bulk tees bent and twisted. On the main deck the torpedo netting was rigged in front the engine hatch casing to protect it from shell splinters.

Below the main deck there is no damage at all, and the armor shows no signs of having been struck. Turn-

ing to the upper deck again, all engine and boiler casings, ash shoots, etc., wherever they have faced the gas of an explosion, are flattened like pancakes. The place where the ship suffered most is in the superstructure where there were guns, or likely to be men. The small innumerable pittings in everything exposed above the upper deck, caused by shell splinters, would rather go to prove that Shimose powder is too powerful, and that it breaks the shell up into too small pieces. The cabins on the upper deck are burnt out in many cases, through coal having been stored therein. There seems to have been no lack of coal. The unarmored forecastle and the unarmored cabins underneath suffered. "The lesson learned from the ship is, that everything pertaining to the life of the ship and crew must be under armor."

There was found to be not the slightest lack of ammunition of all kinds on board. Some of the sights of the twelve and six-inch guns and the breech blocks of the smaller guns had been thrown overboard. Out of a complement of over 900 men the Orel is said to have thirty-eight killed and fifty-two wounded.

The ship was a mass of rust and dirt everywhere. The twelve-pounders on the main deck looked like rusty shafts of iron, but the twelve-inch and six-inch guns were in better condition. Getting about was difficult, as all the ladders in exposed positions had suffered. The Japanese were hard at work cleaning the ship. She was docked later that day and temporary patches of wood were being fixed over the rents, some of them ten feet square, in the superstructure. It was understood that the Orel was to be sent to Kure for repairs, after docking at Maizuru.

## THE GREEK SOLDIER.

The Greek is eagerly reaching out for his old-time military supremacy. The soldier spirit of Marathon, Thermopylae, or even of the Graeco-Turkish war, has never been surpassed. Superior numbers never counted against these intrepid fighters. But alas, petty jealousy accomplished what no outside enemy had ever been able to do, and after a gallant defense, alternating with disgraceful insubordination, but for the intervention of Russia and England Greece would have become a Turkish dependency.

Modern Athens is full of soldiers. They are mostly uniformed in two shades of blue, not unlike the old service uniform of the United States Army, but with added trimmings of red. The king's own regiment is attired in ruffled shirt waists with gold buttons, short pleated skirts of white material like a ballet dancer, which are said to contain sixty yards of material, red pointed shoes with a big rosette on the apex, a jaunty cap without a visor, but with a long tassel, and an histrionic cloak. Were it not for magazine rifles, revolvers and knives, you would mistake a group of these soldiers for a green room outfit. At the annual carnival this regiment includes in its evolutions some high-stepping and ballet-dancing, a spectacle in which I fear our olive-drabbed regulars would not excel; but in even chances on a hike or good, rough soldiering the results would be dejectingly against these petticoated sons of Mars.

The Greek army on a peace footing consists of 22,000 men. Every young man is expected to serve in this capacity except eldest sons. The soldier's pay is equivalent to about \$1.80 a month. A typical day's rations is said to be about as follows: Breakfast, black coffee and bread; dinner, soup, meat and wine; supper, bread and cheese. The wine issued by the Q.M.D. is said to have been treated with rosin, the product of which reminds the uninitiated of the juice of green persimmons. About every soldier smokes, and in spite of the ubiquitous and iniquitous cigarette, a few survive their enlistment.

No provision is made for their leisure, and we are told that they spend their time reading posters on the dead walls, walking about the streets or drinking a few sous' worth of wine at one of the sidewalk cafés as they watch the street procession.

A handsomely uniformed officer was most courteous to us, detailing a sergeant to show us the barracks and mess halls, both of which were scrupulously clean, one story yellow brick buildings with red tile roofs. He said Greece wants the friendship of America, and wished me to remind my countrymen that Turkey has no rights in Crete, an obligation which I hereby fulfil.

Before the wrecked Acropolis, built five hundred years before the Christian era, we saw the children of the public schools marching behind the blue and white flag of Greece, singing their national hymn to the rhythmic air of the Marseillaise. Fair as were the blue skies of early spring, absorbing as were the matchless ruins, first in memory will remain those fresh young voices singing songs of love of country and of liberty. If to such lessons these children might add one of self-control and obedience, the military future of Greece is still sure.

GEORGE ALDEN SANFORD, Army Secy., Y.M.C.A.

## IRRIGATION IN EGYPT.

Among the great engineering problems before the world at the present time, there is none greater perhaps, says Engineering (London), than the adequate utilization of the waters of the Nile for the benefit of Egypt. "In seeking for a reservoir for the supply of Egypt during the dry season, it is not to be wondered at that the reconstruction of the ancient Lake of Moeris should have been carefully considered. As the bed of the lake is a fertile province with a cultivable area of 400,000 acres, its construction on its original site is out of the question; but there exists a smaller depression in the Libyan hills immediately to the south to which no such objections apply, known as the Wady Raiyan, and Mr. Cope Whitehouse, the discoverer of Lake Moeris, has for years insisted that in turning it into an artificial lake lies the true solution of the problem of Egypt's water supply. Its area at a level of twenty-nine meters above that of the sea would be about 700 square kilometers, or 270 square miles. When full, its greatest depth would be seventy meters, though only the upper four or five meters would be used annually, giving a possible supply of some three milliards of cubic meters out of a total contents of twenty milliards. Mr. Whitehouse, who undoubtedly has a most intimate knowledge of the local topography, maintains that the entire work necessary can be done at a cost of \$600,000 pounds, and has offered to undertake the contract on the basis of this estimate, or to carry it out as a private speculation, subject to purchase by the Egyptian Government when completed. It is unfortunate that these offers had to be rejected, not because of any engineering reasons, but because the government considered it preferable to leave a great part of Egypt unwatered than allow private en-

**Pabst Blue Ribbon**  
The Beer of Quality

By acknowledgment of experts and laymen the standard brew of America

terprises to obtain command of any part of the national irrigation."

The capitalized value of 3,000 million cubic meters of water, which might be made available by the lake, is estimated by the Egyptian irrigation officials at \$300,000,000. The present Assouan dam has not, it is stated, proved capable of doing the work expected of it, and the Egyptian government has decided to postpone—which may mean abandoning—the scheme for raising this dam, owing to doubts as to its stability. In spite of this it is reported that the Egyptian government still refuses to consider the project proposed by Mr. Whitehouse, to bring the Nile water into the Wady Raiyan by digging a canal eleven and one-half kilometers long, at a cost estimated at \$3,000,000. Egypt has also refused to recognize his claim, by right of his undoubted discovery of this depression and the filing of papers to perfect title of discovery, to a patent which would enable him to carry on the work as a private enterprise. Mr. Whitehouse has informed the State Department that his request for a patent was illegally withheld, and endeavor has been made to locate official papers in Egypt supposed to have a bearing on the case.

## FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

General de Beuchesne, a well-known French cavalry officer, has recently published a brief study upon the strategy and tactics of cavalry, his object being to show how cavalry must operate in union with the other arms. He deduces the conclusion that the art of war is the art of maneuvering. The cavalry is the precursor of the other arms, because it possesses speed and maneuvering power. Its object must be to bring about a strategic position so menacing to the enemy that he will be obliged, under the pressure and at the will of his assailant, to incur all the dangers of the tactical offensive, in order to disengage himself and recover his liberty of action.

In the French army, recent legislation has brought about an arrangement whereby an officer whose duty it is to report upon a junior, is obliged to show him the original report, and obtain his signature to it, as a proof that he has made himself master of the contents. If the French officer is adversely reported on, the general officer is not permitted to express any opinion on the matter until he obtains from the officer a written defense, which is then attached to the dossier.

The question of the effect of depth of water on the speed of vessels, as shown by experimental tests, is the subject of a technical article by Harold Yarrow in the London Engineer of July 21. Diagrams show curves of effective horsepower and speeds with various depths of water, height of stern wave, etc.

England is suffering from a serious shortage of officers in her cavalry; 321 cavalry officers have retired voluntarily or resigned their commissions since the South African war, while only 116 in the same period received commissions in the cavalry. The total number of vacancies was 65, the deficiency being mainly among the second lieutenants.

A new pattern field telephone is to be experimented with during the British minor maneuvers in August. It is somewhat similar to that in use in the Japanese army. The apparatus, strapped to the shoulder of an infantryman, contains a reel of 200 yards of fine telephone wire, and a receiver and transmitter. It is claimed that telephonic communication can be kept up for several miles by a handful of men, and instructions accurately conveyed to commanders in the firing line from the directing staff.

Baron Binder-Kriegelstein has sent to the Militär-Wochenblatt a letter from Tokio dealing with the question of supplying shields to field guns. He says the war has shown that artillery which is to open fire as soon as objects are discovered and to obtain rapid effect requires a large degree of independence of the shelter offered by the ground, which can only be obtained by providing proper shields. He states that the Russian and Japanese artillery has practically been buried, and that with the best glasses the guns were invisible, so that the firing went on for days without decided result, and declares that every thing that is being said as to the destructive effect of artillery fire in the present war is a fable, and rests upon exaggeration. The Russian and Japanese guns have been handled with excessive caution.

The British armored cruiser Antrim, of the improved "county" class, recently commissioned for service, has cost \$4,495,000.

During the recent debate on the question of imperial defense in the British House of Lords, Lord Roberts gave expression to his views, deplored England's absolute unpreparedness for war. "The lessons of South Africa have been forgotten, and I have no hesitation in stating that our armed forces as a body are as absolutely unprepared and unprepared for war as they were in 1899-1900," Lord Roberts said. He was careful to explain that it is not his desire to see a large standing army maintained, but that there ought to be an effort made to



provide a reserve large enough to enable England to mobilize all her regular troops on an emergency. The debate was started by a motion by Lord Wemyss, that in the opinion of the House it would be a danger to the realm to limit the power of England's navy or to trust it alone for harbor defense; and that it is needful that the land forces be such "that no nation would ever attempt in any form a hostile landing" on England's shores.

Slowness of promotion in the junior commissioned ranks of the German army is again becoming a serious evil. The heavy losses during the Franco-German war accelerated promotion, and for many years afterwards the continued development of the armed forces of Germany prevented a recurrence of the previous stagnation in advancement. But of late this increase of the strength of the army has necessarily been arrested and consequently the senior subalterns have now from fifteen to sixteen years' service, while captains remain from twelve to fourteen years before attaining field rank.

In the Canadian House of Commons recently the Minister of Militia, in explaining the estimates of his department, said that the object was to raise the Canadian militia force to 60,000 men on a peace footing, the number ultimately to be increased to 100,000.

In an article entitled "The Reformer of the British Navy," in Munsey's, Fred T. James outlines the career of Vice-Admiral Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty. Before he was twenty he had seen service in two wars, the Crimean in 1855, and in England's war with China in 1859-60. In 1882 he first gained prominence as captain of the battleship Inflexible at the bombardment of Alexandria. He was one of the earliest advocates of the torpedo, and as captain of the naval training ground at Portsmouth he made the torpedo a special study, resulting in the establishment of the torpedo schoolship Vernon, and of the British torpedo schools. In 1886 he became director of naval ordnance, and instituted the revolutionary change from the muzzle-loading gun to the breech-loader and quick-firer. Admiral Fisher became controller of the navy in 1892, holding the post for five years and again starting a revolution in British naval methods by the installation of the Belleville boiler, which he later brought to efficiency while in command of the Mediterranean fleet. Returning to the Admiralty in 1902 he introduced another bitterly opposed reform, the so-called "new scheme" of giving recognition to the engineer officers by granting them executive rank and title, allowing them also to enter the navy as cadets. It was at Admiral Fisher's instance that England struck off her effective list more than a hundred old warships of various types, auctioning them off practically as old iron, weakening her navy on paper but greatly increasing its actual efficiency. He is, says this article in conclusion, "a masterful personality, a man who knows his own mind, feared and hated by the reactionary or non-progressive, but often trusted as much by those who dislike him as by his admirers. A man who is unsparing to the inefficient is not a man to be widely loved, but he is the man to create an efficient navy. And he has created it. There is not a single reform in the last twenty years of British naval history that has not had its genesis in him."

In the course of a discussion on the vote for naval works in the House of Commons on July 28, Lieut. Col. Arthur Hamilton Lee, civil lord of the Admiralty, announced that the Admiralty had decided not to proceed with the Chatham dock yard extension, but, instead, to push work on the new base at Rosyth, Firth of Forth, Scotland. The Chatham extension scheme contemplated the expenditure of \$22,500,000. The Admiralty had decided that Rosyth possessed greater strategical and other advantages than Chatham. The plans had been prepared for a naval base to the most complete description, so that extensions could be carried out as required. The initial works at Rosyth would cost \$12,500,000.

In Japan 1,321 candidates presented themselves for 220 vacancies at the Military College in 1903; in the next year 2,376 appeared for 400 vacancies.

#### BORN.

BARNUM.—At Manila, P.I., a son to the wife of Capt. M. H. Barnum, 8th U.S. Inf.

LANE.—At Manila, P.I., June 11, 1905, a daughter and son to the wife of Major R. H. Lane, U.S.M.C.

LOWE.—On June 8, 1905, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I., to the wife of Lieut. William L. Lowe, 13th U.S. Cav., a daughter.

PRICE.—At Louisville, Ky., July 30, 1905, to the wife of Capt. H. J. Price, 2d U.S. Inf., a son, Harbin Bonner.

#### MARRIED.

BROWNLEE—O'CONNOR.—At Malabang, P.I., May 29, 1905, Miss Gertrude Adelaide O'Connor and Dr. Charles Y. Brownlee, U.S.A. The bride is the daughter of Major C. M. O'Connor, 14th U.S. Cav.

CAIRNS—ANDERSON.—In Manila, P.I., June 21, 1905, Miss Arline Anderson, daughter of General Anderson, U.S.A., to Mr. J. W. Cairns. The bride is a sister of Capt. T. A. Anderson, 20th Inf., U.S.A.

FISH—COOPER.—At Newport, R.I., July 11, 1905, Miss Ruth Cooper, sister of Lieut. A. J. Cooper, U.S.A., to Mr. J. S. Fish.

HEBST—ROSS.—At Plattsburg, N.Y., July 19, 1905, Lieut. George A. E. Hebst, 14th U.S. Inf., and Miss Constance Le Bregne Ross.

HARRIS—WHEELER.—At New York city, July 27,

1905, Miss Julia Knox Wheeler, daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., to Mr. William J. Harris.

#### DIED.

BROOKES.—At Fort Bliss, Texas, July 19, 1905, Mrs. W. P. Brookes, mother of Capt. Albert S. Brookes, 23d Inf.

BURGDORFF.—At Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., July 29, 1905, Capt. Theodore F. Burgdorff, U.S.N., retired.

EVANS.—At Waldens Ridge, near Chattanooga, Tenn., July 21, 1905, Capt. Henry Clay Evans, U.S.A., retired.

HOOKER.—At Berkeley Springs, Va., July 24, 1905, Elizabeth Stewart Hooker, aged nine months, daughter of 1st Lieut. Richard S. Hooker, U.S.M.C.

METIUS.—At San Diego, Cal., July 26, 1905, Paymr. Clerk H. O. Metius, U.S.N.

MILLER.—At Springfield, Ohio, July 24, 1905, Charles A. Miller, brother of Mrs. Anna M. Williams, the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams, U.S.N.

PIERCE.—At Weston, W. Va., July 26, 1905, Olive Dwight, daughter of Margaret E. and the late Capt. Henry Hubbard Pierce, U.S.A.

VEDDER.—In midocean, July 27, 1905, Mrs. Dollie E. Vedder, widow of Brevet Major S. C. Vedder, captain, U.S.A., retired.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

INQUIRER.—George E. Anderson, United States Consul at Hankchow, China, has reported the latest attempt of Chinese officials to estimate the population of China. The total population is given as 432,000,000. The estimate is made by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

M. W. C. asks: The present whereabouts of Joyner H. Walker, Hospital Corps, U.S.A. Mr. Walker filled a clerical position in the Medical Supply Depot at Manila, P.I., August, 1903. Answer: His whereabouts are not known at the War Department.

D. W. W. asks: Whether a soldier is entitled to a campaign stripe when he has been through an Indian campaign in the years of 1890 and 1891? Answer: No. See Par. 90, of G.O. 197, 1904, Page 39, Sections 1, 2 and 3.

PRESIDIO asks: (1) What General Order or orders will give me full information concerning the Philippine Scouts, as to appointment of officers, length of service as such, and retirement. Answer: G.O. 9, 1901. (2) Is there any bill or bills before Congress concerning the retirement of P.S. officers? Answer: No.

W. J. T.—Write to the Auditor for the War Department and state your case.

R. F. R.—The keel of the battleship Texas was laid June 1, 1889, at Norfolk, Va. She was built from plans purchased in England, and she was placed in commission Aug. 15, 1895. She has proved a most serviceable craft, and those who are qualified to judge say she is one of the best sea boats in the Navy. The old U.S.S. Maine was not a sister ship to the Texas. She was laid down in 1888 at the navy yard, New York. The keel of the battleship Indiana was laid May 7, 1891, and she was launched in February, 1893, and went in commission Nov. 20, 1895. She was built by Cramps, at Philadelphia.

J. C. O.—Chevrons in the Army are worn on the sleeve points up. Those for a sergeant of the Signal Corps consist of three bars, orange color, piped with white, inclosing a device consisting of crossed signal flags, red and white, and a burning torch in yellow. A sergeant of Infantry has three bars of white cloth, and a corporal two for the dress coat. The bars of the chevrons for overcoats, service coats and white coats shall conform in color to shade of olive drab shirting flannel, placed upon groundwork corresponding to the material of the respective garments.

A. C. S.—The man you mention is not in the Hospital Corps of the Army, consequently his address cannot be given.

E. R. S.—Write to the Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., for copy of the rules governing the examination of candidates for admission.

S. S.—The use of a bouquet on dress or full dress uniforms is improper. The regulations of your State government what badges or decorations can be worn on the uniform.

W. L. A. asks: How Lieut. Commander Buchanan stands in the Navy Register for promotion? Answer: He stands No. 53 on the list of lieutenant commanders.

J. W. C.—We are informed at the War Department that your claim should be made to the Auditor for the War Department. It can only be settled in a formal opinion from him.

SERVICE.—You are entitled to a service medal if you were in the service on the date of promulgation of the order authorizing such medals, i.e., Jan. 11, 1905. Order is No. 4, Jan. 11, 1905, War Department.

EX-VOL. asks: Are Volunteers who served in the Philippines from 1899 until 1901 entitled to service medals? and if so, to whom should applications be made? Answer: They are entitled if they were in service on date of promulgation of order, i.e., Jan. 11, 1905.

F. G. S.—We have given statistics at various times of losses in the great battles of the world, and in our issue of July 22, Page 120, you will find a whole column devoted to the subject. Almost any first class encyclopaedia will give you a review of the great battles.

R. J. R.—To be appointed a clerk at any Army headquarters from civil life, you must pass the civil service examination.

A. F. M. asks: What course can a soldier take to obtain his discharge to re-enlist in regiments that are scheduled for service in the Philippines? If he has over one year to serve on this enlistment he can get discharge on that order, and does he get clothing allowance and travel pay? Answer: Your proper course would be to write a letter to the War Department through military channels asking to be transferred to a regiment slated for Philippine service. You could not get discharge in order to allow your re-enlistment in such a regiment.

PANAMA asks: Regarding method of obtaining a discharge from the Army under the following conditions, I intend applying to the Civil Service Commission for a non-educational position on the Panama Canal. Do I need the permission of the War Department to apply for this position, and what rules govern the discharge necessary to accept same? Answer: Obtain permission to take the examination through your commanding officer. You will have to purchase your discharge.

SOLDIER asks: (1) Can an enlisted man change his name during his term of service? Answer: Yes. (2) What steps would he take to make application for change of name? Answer: By presenting proper evidence to the Military Secretary. (3) If he put in an application for change of name during the last six months of his enlistment, could he get his discharge (upon expiration of service) under his new name? Answer: Yes.

M. A. L.—The Quartermaster General will not give the information you desire because it is not deemed wise to make the facts known.

S. M. C.—The Rough Riders in Cuba in 1898 fought on foot, their horses having been left at Tampa, Fla.

W. S. R. asks: May an enlisted man, serving on his fourth year of continuous service, obtain permission to take the Panama Civil Service examination? If so, and he successfully passes the examination and secures the appointment, will he be entitled to a discharge by favor? Answer: There is no such thing now as "discharge by

## NEW MILITARY BOOKS

(Ready August Twenty-Fifth)  
FROM THE YALU TO PORT ARTHUR

By Oliver Ellsworth Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Artillery, (Late Military Attaché at the American Legation, Tokyo, Japan). Cloth, with Nine Maps, \$1.50.

Compiled from Japanese, Chinese, and Foreign Sources. By Vladimir (Late of the Diplomatic Mission to Corea). Cloth, with maps, \$1.50.

(Ready August Twenty-Fifth)  
THE PROVISIONS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE ARMY IN THE FIELD

By Col. Henry G. Sharpe, Asst. Commandant General, U.S. Army. The only American writer on this subject, Col. Sharpe, is a student in the art as well as experienced through active service in times of peace and war.

(Ready August Twenty-Fifth)  
NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS

On the New Infantry Drill Regulations, an aid in the study of the official text. By Captain H. B. Steward, 8th Infantry, and R. C. Davis, 18th Infantry, Department of Tactics, U.S. Military Academy. Cloth, 268 pages, \$1.50.

(On Sale) THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR 1894-1895

By Oliver Ellsworth Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Artillery, (Late Military Attaché at the American Legation, Tokyo, Japan). Cloth, with maps, \$1.50.

(On Sale) THE CRIMSON DAY OF THE REPUBLIC

The Hitherto Unwritten, and to an Equal Extent Unknown History of this Great Order.

By Major Oliver M. Wilson, First Provisional Adjutant-General of the Order in 1861.

(On Sale) WATERLOO 1815

By Henry Hoyle of the French Academy. Translated by S. R. Willis. Book I.—

The Last Army of the Empire—The Plans of Campaign—First Combats—Book II.—

Quatre-Bras—Battle of Ligny—Book III.—

Waterloo—Book IV.—

By Major Oliver M. Wilson, First Provisional Adjutant-General of the Order in 1861.

FRANKLIN HUDSON PUBLISHING CO.

1014-1016 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

favor." If a man desires his discharge to enter civil service he will have to purchase the same. Permission to take the examination will have to be obtained from his commanding officer.

D. asks: What lines of business are forbidden by law to a retired naval officer? Answer: The law covering above reads as follows: "No payment shall be made from appropriations made by Congress to any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps on the active or retired list while such officer is employed, after June 30, 1897, by any person or company furnishing naval supplies or war material to the Government; and such employment is hereby made unlawful after said date."

H. asks: The Army Register gives the college degrees received by a few officers. What is the order regarding the reporting of degrees received by officers? Answer: There is no official order on this subject, but each commission sent out by War Department is accompanied by a letter directing the officer to report any degrees he may have received to Military Secretary.

K asks: P. 390, under name of General Miles, the words "LL.D., Harvard, '96" are found; p. 457 Captain Curtis is credited with an "A.B." from Bowdoin College. I do not find anything in the Army Regulations on the subject of degrees received. I have been honored with some degrees, but have never reported them to the War Department. Answer: Every time an officer is given a commission by the War Department he is told in a letter to report all his degrees. He should report his degrees immediately.

F.H.L. asks: (1) When an officer wants to inspect the Hospital Corps, and they are in heavy marching order, is it not proper to have them unsling packs before ordering "Inspection, pouches," as without this it is very awkward? Answer: Yes. (2) Is it not an oversight in the new drill regulations of the Hospital Corps in omitting some command for inspecting the knives? Answer: No; formal inspection of this kind is intended.

CORPORAL OF ARTILLERY asks: (1) How long must an artilleryman have been a non-commissioned officer before he can make application for the rank of sergeant major? (2) Whom does such an applicant make application to, his district commander or his battery commander? I am aware that such an applicant must be recommended by the latter. (3) What is the scope of the examination to test his qualifications as to his rank? Answer: (1) Three years as non-commissioned officer; (2) To Military Secretary through military channels; (3) See G.O. 115, of 1903, A.G.O.

#### Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

is an OLD and WELL TRIED REMEDY and for over FIFTY YEARS has been used by millions of mothers for their CHILDREN while CUTTING TEETH with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gum, reduces the inflammation, allays all pain, cures wind colic, is very pleasant to the taste and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP and take no other kind, as mothers will find it the best medicine to use during the teething period.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Capt. B. F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., who on July 24 took a detachment of thirty-two Coast Artillery recruits to Fort Casey, Wash., was accompanied by Mrs. Hardaway on the trip. Mrs. Dodge and Miss Dodge, of Boston, aunt and cousin of Mrs. Dana T. Merrill, are guests at the latter's home at the garrison. Mrs. Appler and her son, Mr. Edward Appler, are visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Brady. Mrs. Atkinson, mother of Mrs. Benjamin F. Hardaway, and Mrs. White, of Columbus, have been Mrs. Hardaway's guests.

Saturday evening, July 22, Major and Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn, 8th Inf., gave a delightful supper. Among the guests present were: Major Thomas U. Raymond, Major and Mrs. Charles B. Ewing and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt. Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee Minnigerode, 8th Inf., also gave a successful dinner that evening. Those present were: Capt. H. B. Chamberlin, Lieut. Kurtz Eppley, Dr. George R. Clayton and Lieut. William E. Persons.

Major and Mrs. Charles B. Ewing, of the garrison, gave a very pleasant dinner Friday evening, July 28, to Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Williams, 15th Inf. The decorations were chosen with exquisite taste. Among those present were: Capt. H. B. Chamberlin, Lieut. Kurtz Eppley, Dr. George R. Clayton, Mrs. Charles Gerhardt and Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Dwight E. Holley gave a delightful dinner Saturday evening, July 29. Those present were: Mrs. Adel Holley, Misses Margaret and Louise Glenn, Lieut. W. E. Persons, Dr. George R. Clayton and Lieut. F. L. Minnigerode.

Major Charles B. Ewing, Med. Dept., left for San Francisco Sunday morning, July 30, being relieved by Dr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Ruffner and their two little children have lately returned from a short visit to Dr. Ruffner's father at Fern Banks, near Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### FORT MOULTRIE.

Fort Moultrie, S.C., July 31, 1905. The latest attraction at the post for the officers, enlisted men and their friends from the city and the island is the concert given every Thursday night by the 1st Band, Artillery Corps. Under the direction of Major Hamilton and Captain Cole the band stand has been fitted out with electric lights and comfortable seats have been placed on the parade ground for the members of the post and their friends. The first concert, given last Thursday night, was very much enjoyed, as the music is of a high class. The 1st Band sustained a great loss in the recent death of Chief Musician Koltzsch, who did everything in his power to make it one of the best bands in the Service. Principal Musician Ensey is now acting as bandmaster.

A few nights ago the officers of the post with their families took a trip around the harbor by moonlight on board the General French. The band was on board and

## SOUPS

often lack richness and a delicacy of flavor, a fault easily remedied by using

LEA & PERRINS  
SAUCE.The Original and Genuine  
WORCESTERSHIRE

It has more Imitations than any other brand ever produced.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agts, New York.

furnished delightful music. On their return to the post the entire party gathered at Capt. F. W. Cole's quarters, where light refreshments were served. The evening was very much enjoyed by all taking part in it.

Col. and Mrs. L. V. Caziar, with Mrs. McGrand, are spending the summer at Capon Springs, West Virginia, and will not return to the post before the first of September. Major W. R. Hamilton is in command during the absence of the colonel. Mrs. Hamilton left a few days ago for New York, where she will join a party of friends to spend the summer at different resorts in New York and Canada. Major Hamilton has been detailed for recruiting duty at St. Louis, but will not leave here before the middle of September.

Lieut. C. G. Bunker is spending a month's leave at his home in St. Paul. It is reported very much here and in Charleston that he will not return to Fort Moultrie when his leave is up, as he is detailed to attend the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. He has been here longer than any other officer now at the post. His sister, Mrs. Powell, of St. Paul, spent several weeks with him here just before he left.

Mrs. E. A. Pittenger and her daughter, Miss Marguerite, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Cole, have returned to their home in Nashville.

## FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S. D., July 31, 1905.

On Sunday afternoon, July 23, Hot Springs and Fort Meade played a game of baseball that was very close through the nine innings, ending with a score of 5-4 in favor of the home team. The game on Monday afternoon was also a good one, the score being 8-3, in favor of Hot Springs.

Mrs. George H. Sands arrived on July 23 from Pittsburgh, where she has been visiting for several months. The same day Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce, 6th Cav., arrived in the post for a month or so.

Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. Elvin R. Heiberg entertained at supper Miss Fylpoa, Lieut. W. V. Carter, and Arthur Wilson. Monday evening, July 24, Major and Mrs. Cheever gave a collation in honor of Miss Hickey, of Washington, followed by a delightful supper, served at their home.

Wednesday General Biddle, who has been visiting his son, Lieut. D. H. Biddle, left for California. Mrs. D. H. Biddle entertained, in honor of Miss Marshall, on Thursday afternoon, at cards. The prizes were carried off by Miss Hickey, Mrs. Parham, Miss Fylpoa and Miss Marshall.

The usual hop, held on Friday evening, was well attended and enjoyed by all. Before the hop Lieut. and Mrs. F. G. Turner entertained at dinner, in honor of several of the visiting girls in the post, the guests being the Misses Mercur, Sands, Jones, and Sturdevant; Lieutenant Read, Foley, Jones, Joyce, and Dr. Brooks.

Saturday evening Miss Marshall, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. James A. Cole, left for Chicago.

## JEFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 30, 1905.

Mr. Wilkins has been visiting his son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. E. J. Ely, 15th Cav. He left on the 28th for his home in Sioux City, Iowa.

Lieut. E. L. Cox, 9th Cav., who has been laid up for the past three weeks with a sprained ankle caused by the falling of his horse, is able to be out again with the assistance of crutches. As he was the only officer with his troop, and it was due at Arcadia, Lieutenant Camp has taken it to the range and will remain in command of it until Lieutenant Cox is able to relieve him.

Several of the ladies of the garrison are spending the summer at various resorts in distant parts of the United States. Mrs. Cornish and daughter, Catherine, have gone to the Adirondacks; Mrs. Suplee is visiting friends

at Atlantic City and up the Hudson; Mrs. Willard and Mrs. Camp have gone to the Pacific coast.

Lieut. John McClelland, 9th Cav., and his mother entertained at hearts on July 22 in honor of their guest, Miss Goldman, daughter of Major H. J. Goldman, 12th Cav. First prizes were won by Lieut. and Mrs. Ely, and the consolation prize by Mrs. Rubottom. Miss Goldman left the post on the 29th for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Gen. Samuel L. Woodward, U.S.A., and Lieut. Clarence Lininger, 1st Cav., were visitors at the post last week.

Lieut. J. H. Howard, in command of Troop L, 9th Cav., returned from the Arcadia range on the 28th and reports two expert riflemen, one sharpshooter and twenty-three marksmen in his troop. Capt. E. M. Suplee, 14th Cav., and Asst. Surgeon McAndrew have returned from Walla Walla, where they had conducted 74 recruits for the 4th Cavalry. Capt. H. O. Willard, 7th Cav., has returned from a journey of a similar nature to Fort Riley, and Lieut. D. D. Gregory from one to West Point. Lieut. W. L. Luhn, 11th Cav., who has been visiting his parents at Spokane Falls, Wash., for the past month, has returned and reported for duty with Recruit Co. B.

The recruit barracks are very much crowded, there being over 400 in one set. There will be over 600 here on the 31st for muster. Lieut. J. S. E. Young, recently transferred to the 9th Cavalry from the 5th, has been placed in charge of the general mess, where he has made the bill of fare contain variations seldom equaled by the best company kitchens in the Army.

## FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., July 31, 1905.

The 1st Squadron of the 12th Cavalry, consisting of eight officers and 170 men, arrived in the post on Monday, Capt. Frank M. Caldwell in command. The other officers were Capt. J. J. Hornbrook, Lieuts. F. L. Case, G. W. Biegler, H. N. Coots, L. G. Brown, V. W. Cooper and Dr. W. P. Woodall. Mrs. Case accompanied the squadron here, but leaves to-day for Chattanooga, where she will visit Lieutenant Case's parents. Mrs. Hornbrook and little daughter, Genevieve, are at Leavenworth, where they will spend a few weeks with Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton. Mrs. Hornbrook expects to visit New York and Philadelphia before returning to the post. Mrs. Biegler and children are visiting in Terre Haute, Ind. Lieut. C. W. Van Way, wife and children are visiting in St. Joseph, Mo. The coming of this squadron will add greatly to the garrison in many ways. Capt. W. T. Littlebrant and Lieut. J. D. Long went on leave from San Francisco.

Gen. T. A. Baldwin, U.S.A., retired, of Catosa Springs, met with an accident in Chattanooga on Wednesday. He is suffering from a broken wrist and ankle, and is in the Erlanger Hospital in Chattanooga. His injuries were caused by falling through an elevator shaft.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. G. F. Chase entertained very charmingly at dinner on Friday evening. The table was artistically decorated with asters. Their guests were Mrs. Clara Stott, Capt. and Mrs. Courtland Nixon, Lieut. and Mrs. Stott, Miss Stott, Lieutenants Campbell and Hunter, Capt. and Mrs. Beekley entertained at dinner on Thursday, Miss Stott, Lieutenants Swift and Campbell, in honor of Miss Bland. Major and Mrs. Sickel, Major and Mrs. Goldman and Captain Morgan were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Stott on Thursday.

The officers of the 12th Cavalry regret very much the departure from the regiment of Fitzhugh Lee, now captain in the 7th Cavalry, which he will join in the Philippines in the early fall. Captain Lee has been with the 12th since its organization, and has been very popular among both officers and men.

Capt. F. M. Caldwell, after his month's leave, will return to the post accompanied by Mrs. Caldwell, Capt. and Mrs. Nixon dined with Dr. and Mrs. Wilson Sunday evening.

The furniture for the club has arrived, and the officers hope to have the club in running order in a few days. The club will be located in spacious rooms, set apart for that purpose in the bachelors' building.

The band concert given Sunday afternoon was largely attended by the Chattanooga people.

Dr. Hill, veterinarian of the regiment, and Mrs. Hill leave Tuesday for a month's stay in Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Neilson and little daughter, Mary, also leave on Tuesday for Philadelphia.

## FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., July 31, 1905.

Capt. Russell P. Reeder, Art. Corps, is visiting his parents on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati. Captain Reeder, who has been stationed at Fort Monroe for the past two years, served with the 1st Ohio in the Spanish-American War and was detailed on the staffs of Generals Burt, Wilson and Carpenter. After the war he received a commission in the 1st U.S. Infantry, served at Havana, Cuba, was transferred to the Cavalry, and later to the Artillery. A fine portrait of him appeared on Friday in the Cincinnati Times-Star.

The 4th Regiment boasts of a fine baseball team that is said to have defeated all the teams in and around Manilla. This puts the veteran Highland Rabbits on their mettle, if they are to keep their present laurels.

Col. P. H. Ray, in command of the 4th Infantry, arrived in the post July 29, where two officers and eighteen men of that regiment awaited him. The 4th is one of the oldest regiments in the United States, having been organized in 1792, and since that time officers who have served made the war history of this country have served with the regiment. Generals Grant, Sheridan and Crook served as lieutenants in the 4th.

This is really the second visit of the 4th to this part of the country. Their first visit was made here nearly one hundred years ago, when Kentucky was indeed the "dark and bloody ground," so designated by the warring

## GIANT STRIDES

All Records Again Broken

## MOËT &amp; CHANDON

CHAMPAGNE

HEADS THE LIST  
of Importations into  
the UNITED STATES

With the  
HIGHEST  
FIGURES  
EVER  
REACHED



tribes of Indians who fought for this happy hunting ground. On Aug. 23, 1809, the 4th Infantry camped on the present site of the old Newport Barracks, three miles from Fort Thomas. They had marched from Philadelphia, Pa., to Pittsburgh, Ohio, and from Pittsburgh they came down the Ohio river in flatboats. They were on a campaign against the Indians in Kentucky and Indiana.

The official designation of the 4th in 1792 was "Infantry of the 4th Sub-Legion." In 1796 it was changed to the "4th Regiment of Infantry." At various periods in its existence it was consolidated with the 5th, 12th, 13th and 20th Regiments of Infantry, but always retained the name of the 4th Infantry. Col. P. H. Ray, in command at present, is a veteran of the Civil War. There are twenty officers, 371 enlisted men in the two battalions, and forty-eight men awaiting at the post to be transferred to the 4th.

## FORT RODMAN.

Fort Rodman, Mass., July 29, 1905.

Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke entertained delightfully at dinner on Monday night. Covers were laid for ten. Those present were: Mrs. William Truxton, of Norfolk, Va.; Miss Rich, of Boston; the Misses Walke, Col. James Frye, of the Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; Colonel Woodman, Captains Parker and Murchie.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, of New York, were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Carroll Power during the past week. Col. Ethan Allen is spending the summer months with Lieutenant Power. Capt. Elmer W. Hubbard, A.C., of Fort Revere, was the guest of Colonel Frye on Wednesday and Thursday. He delivered some very interesting lectures on Artillery to the officers of the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. Mr. Hunter, of Willimantic, Conn., son of Colonel Hunter, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Clarence B. Ross. Much regret is felt over the recent orders of Lieutenant Power and Ross. They will be a great loss to Fort Rodman society.

Miss Walke entertained at dinner on Friday night in honor of her house guest, Miss Rich. Covers were laid for twelve.

The target practice of the Massachusetts Heavy Artillery has been most successful this year, the New Bedford company destroying the target completely. General Cook, U.S.A., retired, visited the post and inspected the encampment last week. Lieut. Governor Curtis Guild made a flying visit on Tuesday.

Miss Walke entertained at cards on the veranda overlooking the bay in honor of Miss Rich. A delightful luncheon followed. Mrs. James Frye, wife of Colonel Frye, and Mrs. Cushing, wife of Captain Cushing, are the guests of the past week. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired; Col. and Mrs. Henry E. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, Mr. John Fox, and Mrs. Henry Rogers.

Governor's Day was celebrated on Friday at the post, Governor Douglas arriving on the U.S.S. *Incas*. He was accompanied by his staff and a party of ladies. After a review of the troops a reception followed at the quarters of Captain Walke, to which about two hundred were invited. The verandas were decorated with flags of all nations and presented a gala appearance with the beautiful gowns of the ladies and the brilliant uniforms of the officers. Miss Rich and the Misses Walke served the ices.

Mrs. Clarence B. Ross entertained Capt. E. Dwight Fullerton and Dr. Deering at dinner on Wednesday.

The officers of the Massachusetts Heavy Artillery tendered a farewell dinner to Captain Walke at headquarters on Wednesday. After dinner Colonel Frye arose and thanked Captain Walke in behalf of the regiment for his interest and many courtesies shown during the en-

EVERY GOLD LION  
Cocktail tastes like  
that ideal Cocktail that  
you make yourself when  
you have every ingredient  
right and to your  
hand. Only there's—no  
trouble.  
GOLD LION Cocktails (ready to serve) never vary.  
GOLD LION Cocktails—Seven kinds—Manhattan, Vermouth, Whiskey, Martini, Tom Gin, Dry Gin—and the American.

Of all Dealers.

The Cook & Bernheimer Co.  
Makers New York

**COCKTAILS** drunk right  
after making are raw.  
The rare flavor of CLUB  
COCKTAILS is due to  
exquisite proportions of  
choice old liquors and  
thorough wood ageing.  
Manhattan, Martini, Vermouth,  
Whiskey, Holland Gin,  
Tom Gin and York.  
G.F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.  
Sole Proprietors  
Bartlett New York London

**PATENTS**  
WILKINSON & FISHER.  
Attorneys at Law and  
Solicitors of Patents.  
928-930 F ST., N. W. Washington, D. C.  
PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in the  
United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlets of  
instructions furnished free on application.

Veribest  
TRADE  
SPECIALTIES

Vienna Sausage  
Ox Tongue  
Brisket Beef  
Veal Loin  
Potted Ham  
Canned Beef  
Deviled Chicken  
Boned Turkey  
Pork and Beans  
Lamb's Tongue  
Pier' Free  
Canned Beef Hash

CANNED MEATS

**PATENT BINDERS**  
FOR FILING THE  
ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL.  
93 & 101 Nassau St., N. Y.  
By mail, postpaid, 81.25. Delivered at office, 81.00.

Veribest

SPECIALTIES

Vienna Sausage  
Ox Tongue  
Brisket Beef  
Veal Loin  
Potted Ham  
Canned Beef  
Deviled Chicken  
Boned Turkey  
Pork and Beans  
Lamb's Tongue  
Pier' Free  
Canned Beef Hash

CANNED MEATS

PATENT BINDERS

FOR FILING THE

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL.

93 & 101 Nassau St., N. Y.

By mail, postpaid, 81.25. Delivered at office, 81.00.

**DENTACURA**

Tooth  
Paste

Differs from the  
ordinary dentifice in minimiz-  
ing the causes of  
decay. Endorsed  
by thousands of

Dentists. It is deliciously  
flavored, and delightful  
adjunct to the dental toilet.

For sale at best stores.  
25c. per tube. Avoid sub-  
stitutes. Send for our free  
book "Taking Care of the  
Teeth," which contains

valuable information concisely written.

**DENTACURA COMPANY**

111 ALLING ST., NEWARK, N. J., U. S. A.

# SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



used with Sozodont Liquid makes an ideal dentifrice, surpassing anything of the kind ever offered to the public. Contains nothing injurious—absolutely pure.

campment, and presented a very beautiful loving cup suitably inscribed.

A camp party was given by the visiting officers the last night of their stay. A large party from the post and New Bedford dined at headquarters, and later many guests arrived for the band concert and late supper.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y. (a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y. (b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Major General Wade in temporary command.
2. The Northern Division—Brig. Gen. T. J. Wint, U.S.A. in temporary command. Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo. (a) The Department of the Lakes—Col. W. T. Duggan, 1st U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., ordered to command.
- (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
- (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
3. The Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory. (a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. (b) The Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A.
4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. S. S. Sumner, U.S.A. in temporary command. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. (a) The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I. (a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I. (b) The Department of the Visayas. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I. (c) The Department of Mindanao. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A.

## ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I. C and D will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for station on Aug. 15.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; G, Fort Wood, N.Y.; E, I, L, in Philippines; K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; F and H, Benicia Barracks, Cal.

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Barracks, D.C.; B, Presidio, Cal.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. 2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Jan. 15, 1906.

3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho. The 3d Cavalry, except Troop B and M, will sail from San Francisco for Manila Nov. 30, 1906.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; I, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; K and M, Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal.; L, Sequoia Nat. Park, Cal. The headquarters, 1st and 2d Battalions will sail from San Francisco for Manila on Aug. 31. The 3d Battalion will sail for Manila Oct. 31, 1906.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; D, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S.D.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keough, Mont.

7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

**ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE**

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort & discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for ingrown nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. TRY IT TO-DAY. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25¢. Do not accept any substitute. Send for free sample.

**FREE TRIAL PACKAGE**

**MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS**, the best medicine for Febrile, Sickly Children. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Trial Package FREE. Address

**ALLEN'S UNITED, 1c Rev. N.Y.**

(Mention this paper.)

**PLANT FERRY'S SEEDS**

9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. The 3d Squadron will sail from Manila Aug. 15, taking station at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas. The 3d Squadron sailed from Manila July 15, to take station at Fort Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will leave Manila for the United States Oct. 15, 1906.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

### Field Artillery.

Battery and Station. 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 2d. Ft. Sill, Okla. 3d. Ft. Myer, Va. 4th. Ft. Myer, Va. 5th. Manila, P.I. 6th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 8th. Ft. Sill, Okla. 9th. Presidio, San Francisco. 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. 11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. 13th. Ft. Sill, Okla. 14th. Ft. Sill, Okla. 15th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

### COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station. 1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. 2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y. 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 4th. Jackson Bks., La. 5th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 11th. Key West Bks., Fla. 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 16th. Ft. Louisiana, S.C. 17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 21st. Ft. McHenry, Md. 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 54th. (Torpedo) Depot Co., Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

Company and Station. 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 74th. Ft. Williams, Me. 75th. Ft. Preble, Me. 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 91st. Jackson Bks., La. 92d. Fort Flagler, Wash. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md. 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me. 108th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla. 122d. Key West, Fla. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H. 125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

## U.S. ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT, 2d Lieut. A. A. Maybach, commanding. Attached to School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX, Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Lloyd England, A.C., commanding. At Fort Howard, Md., to remain until about July 1, 1906.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. Fort Totten, N.Y.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, Allegheny Ar-

**The Best Navy**  
Needs the Best Powder  
The U. S. Government uses  
DuPONT POWDER.

**A. G. SPALDING & BROS.**  
Largest Manufacturers in the World  
of Official Athletic Supplies.  
**BASE BALL, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL,  
GOLF, FIE, HOCKEY, BASKET BALL,  
OFFICIAL ATHLETIC IMPLEMENTS.**  
Plans and Blue Prints of Gymnasium Paraphernalia  
Furnished Upon Request.  
**A. G. SPALDING & BROS.**  
New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco.

**The Allen Dense  
Air Ice Machine  
Used in the U. S. Navy**

Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets of large steam yachts.

**H. B. ROELKER**

**41 Maiden Lane.**

**RATIONAL TREATMENT  
of  
Stomach Diseases**

Means:  
**Discard Injurious Drugs.**

**Glycozone**  
A Harmless, Powerful  
Germicide.

Send twenty-five cents to pay postage on **Free Trial Bottle**. Sold by leading druggists. Not genuine without my signature:  
*Prof. Charles H. Hare*  
**Dept. V. 63 Prince St., N.Y.**  
Write for free booklet on **Rational Treatment of Disease**.

senal, Pa.; K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Dec. 31, 1906.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.

3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Lisicum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.

4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; A, B, C, D, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Nov. 15, 1906.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Jan. 31, 1906.

9th Inf.—Co. B, Pekin, China. Balance of regiment Manila, P.I.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I and K, Portland, Ore.; L and M, Honolulu, H.I.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Feb. 15, 1906.

13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E and F, Fort McDowell, Cal.; I and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Companies G, H, K and L, Alcatraz Island, Cal. The regiment will sail from San Francisco for Manila on Sept. 30, 1905.

14th Inf.—Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Will sail for Manila Oct. 31, 1905.

16th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

17th Inf.—Sailed from Manila, P.I., for the United States July 15, and will take station at Fort McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Feb. 15, 1906.

21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Manila, P.I.

22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Dec. 15, 1906.

23d Inf.—Madison Barracks, N.Y. Some of the companies will proceed to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for station when quarters at that place are ready.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and G, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L and M, Fort Brown, Texas; H and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Snelling, Minn., and L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Company I, Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Companies K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.

Puerto Rico Provisional Reg't.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

Philippine Scouts.—Companies 1 to 50 on duty in Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

## BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Fort Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Fort Worden, Wash.; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Fort Banks, Mass.

## To Feel Well

you must be well. Your digestive organism must be doing their work properly. BEECHAM'S PILLS act like oil on machinery, and will give you the snap and vigor that only comes with perfect health. Always keep the "Little Doctor" with you

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

Cure Sick Headache and Disordered Liver They Act Like Magic on the Vital Organs, Regulating the Secretion, restoring long lost Complexion, bringing back the Keen Edge of Appetite and arousing with the *Rosebud of Health* the whole physical energy of the human frame.

Sold by Druggists at 10c, and 25c, or mailed by B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York City. If your druggist does not keep them.

## DRILL REGULATIONS

Infantry, Revised, 1904.  
Cloth, 50c.  
Bristol Board, 30c.

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL, 93 & 101 Nassau St., New York.

## EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.

Sir Frederick Treves, the distinguished English physician and surgeon, in the course of a recent address on the physical effects of the use of alcohol, delivered at a public meeting in London, declared that alcohol was distinctly a poison which, like other poisons, has its uses, but the limitations on its use should be as strict as those on arsenic, opium or strichnine. It has a certain position as medicine, but in the last twenty-five years its use by the medical profession has steadily and emphatically diminished. As for its "aiding digestion," it hindered digestion even when taken in small amounts, as could be easily demonstrated. Then there was the idea that alcohol was strengthening. As a fact, to reach the acme of physical condition was impossible if any alcohol was used. Its stimulating effect was only momentary, and after that had passed off the capacity for work fell enormously.

It dissipated rather than conserved bodily energy. As a work producer it was exceedingly extravagant, and might lead to a physical bankruptcy; and he was not speaking, he would remind them, of excessive drinking. It was a curious fact that troops could not march on alcohol. In the Ladysmith relief column, which he accompanied, the first men to drop out were simply the men who drank. The fact was as clear as if they had all borne labels on their backs.

## MORE EFFECTIVE THAN WHISKY.

"During the War of the Rebellion," said the old veteran, "certain of us boys used to take a big drink of whisky whenever there was any likelihood of a battle, and most of them thought it helped them to fight."

"Something was found better than whisky, however. When Grant went for Lee in the Wilderness all of us got soaking wet from the downpour of rain, and all of us had to pass the night in our wet clothes. As a consequence about forty men of my company got up next morning with toothache."

"There was no time to do anything before we rushed into the firing line, and forty madder men you never saw. Their aching teeth made them feel like killing somebody, and they improved the chance. It was said of us that we fought harder that day than ever before or after, and that if we had only kept it up every man would have received a vote of thanks from Congress."—Denver Times.

## THE LETTER J.

Many have noticed that in the United States Army, as well as in the regiments of the National Guard, the letter "J" is omitted in the designation of the companies, the letters jumping from "I" to "K." The reason is often given as the dislike a man has to being in the "Jay" company, but that is not the case.

The letter "J" was introduced in the English alphabet about 1630. Before that the sound had been represented by the letter "I," which was thus made to do double duty. The same was the case in the written language, and in the last century "I"

and "J" were written exactly the same. About 1850, however, the innovation was made of writing "J" with the bottom loop below the line.

The confusion which would have resulted in military records was the reason for not using the letter "J," and the system has never been changed. The same rule applies, perhaps, to the non-use of the letter "J" in lettering the rows of seats in some theaters.—New York Sun.

## NICK-NAMES OF GUNS.

"In the olden days," says a veteran naval officer in an interview published in the Washington Evening Star, "the custom obtained of giving names to the guns on men-of-war. In the case of the United States frigate Chesapeake, the principal guns bore distinctive names, as follows: Brother Jonathan, True Blue, Yankee Protection, Putnam, Raging Eagle, Viper, General Warren, Mad Anthony, America, Washington, Liberty Forever, Dreadnaught, Defiance, Liberty or Death, United Tars, Jumping Billy, Rattler, Bulldog, Spitfire, Nancy Dawson, Revenge, Bunker Hill, Pocahontas, Towser, Wilful Murder. These names were engraved on small squares of copper plate."

## THE THIRD NOT FATAL.

The late Jay Cooke was talking one day about General Grant.

"General Grant," he said, smiling, "once described to me an illiterate surgeon in the employ of a certain Northern regiment.

"A promising young officer had been wounded, and this surgeon had dressed his wounds. General Grant sent for the surgeon later to ascertain the young officer's chances.

"He is wounded," said the surgeon to the commander-in-chief, "in three places."

"Are these wounds fatal?" General Grant asked.

"The surgeon nodded a grave assent.

"Two of the wounds are fatal," he said. "The third is not. If we can leave him to rest quiet for a while, I think he will pull through."—Tribune Sunday Magazine.

## BEYOND HIS LIMIT.

During the Civil War soldiers were very apt to become intoxicated, as liquor was sometimes the only drink they could get. One soldier who was in the habit of becoming intoxicated was remonstrated with by the colonel of his regiment, the conversation which took place being as follows:

"You are a remarkably clean man, sir." "Thank you, Colonel."

"But, sir, you have bad habits."

"I am sorry for that, Colonel."

"You drink, sir."

"I am sorry for that."

"Oh, I know you are sorry, but why don't you drink like me?"

"Colonel, I couldn't do it; it would kill me."—Boston Herald.

The New York Sun discovers the following "beautiful kafir compliment to Sec-  
retary Bonaparte," in the Izwi Labantu of East London, South Africa:—"Mr. of secretary, treasurer, etc.

## HOTELS

## New York City.

**THE NEW GRAND** Broadway and 51st St., New York  
Army and Navy Headquarters.  
400 Rooms. 300 Baths.  
New Addition. Opened March 1st.  
GEORGE F. HURLBERT, Prop. JOHN H. LANGTON, Mgr.

86-88 Madison Ave., New York City  
Bet. 28th and 29th Sts., convenient to Army and Navy Club.  
Family Hotel. Rooms with Private Baths.  
Hall Service. Dining-room on Main Floor.  
Army and Navy References. CHARLES E. RUSSELL

**PARK AVENUE HOTEL**, ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF  
Park (5th) Ave., 2nd & 3rd Sts., New York.  
Special accommodations to Army and Navy.  
Accessible to all theatres and dep't stores.  
European Plan, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day. Subway station (3rd St.) in front of the house. REED & BARNETT, Prop.

**MANSION HOUSE**  
Brooklyn Heights.  
Directly opposite Wall Street, N.Y.  
Select family and transient hotel.  
**SPECIAL ARMY AND NAVY RATES**  
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

**HOTEL ST. GEORGE**, Clark and Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,  
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates.  
Capt. WM. TURNBRIDGE, Prop.

## St. Louis, Mo.

**USONA HOTEL**  
Kings Highway & McPherson Ave.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

**ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS**  
Special attention given to Army and Navy people.  
F. M. WHITE, Manager.

Charles Joseph Bonaparte, ex eleng agento e kholo ea molao le setloholo sa Napoleon Bonaparte, a entso Mongoli oa United States."

The gunmaker of Essen is a woman, a young woman, and the richest woman in Europe. She is Miss Krupp, daughter of the famous Herr Krupp, whose death occurred some years ago. Essen exists because of the Krupp gun works, and practically all its 100,000 inhabitants are dependent on her for their work, directly or indirectly. Miss Krupp is more powerful in Essen than many a German princeling in his four-by-nine kingdom. She is to be introduced to society under the direct patronage of the Kaiser and the Kaiserin. She is the richest girl in Europe, and the greatest heiress in the land cannot be overlooked even by the court itself. Perhaps more interesting than her wealth is the fact that by refusing to sell arms to several nations, Miss Krupp could insure their good behavior for a while. They would not know where to go for guns were she to cut off their credit.—Everybody's Magazine.

Saint Margaret's Hall at San Mateo, California, which begins its fourteenth year on Aug. 16 under the direction of Miss Eleanor E. Tebbets, Ph.D., offers an attractive home for the daughters of Army and Navy officers who are ordered to the Philippines or other distant stations. This school is very highly recommended and possesses the rather unique advantage of an Eastern branch. The well-known Boxwood Manor school at Lyme, Conn., having recently passed into the hands of the Misses Tebbets, the two schools are coordinate and pupils of either may, if desired, have a year's residence at the other, without interruption of studies.

Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents. Granted July 18: Breech mechanism; Sigard A. S. Hammar; breech loading gun, Henry F. Barnring; rapid fire gun, Charles M. Clarke; application of electric lights to revolvers or other firearms, Eugene C. I. Cailliez. Granted July 25: Sight for firearms, James Windridge; sight for firearms, Charles S. Daniel; machine for straightening gun-barrels, Henry J. Nichols; rifle sight, John T. Peddie; firing mechanism for breech loading guns, Sigard A. S. Hammar; portable gun rack, Robert Y. Wallace.

The Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, the lumbermen's fraternal and social order, has titles for its governing officers which may well make the Order of the Carabao look to its laurels. As The Bulletin of the Hoo-Hoos for July shows, "The Supreme Nine" or governing board of Hoo-Hoo consist of "Snark of the Universe," who is "presumably" president; "Senior" and "Junior Hoo-Hoo," or vice presidents, while "Bojum," "Scrivenoter," "Jabberwock," "Custocatian," "Arcanoper" and "Gurdon" correspond to the various offices.

Ice has never cooled a beverage so deliciously refreshing and healthful in its absolute purity as

**White Rock**

—the one effervescent mineral water combining every essential of perfection. The ideal summer drink which imparts the final touch of refinement to any social event.

## Manila, P.I.

**DELMONICO HOTEL**, MANILA, P.I.  
The Rendezvous of the Army and Navy. American Plan.

**BAY VIEW HOTEL**, MANILA, P.I.  
HEADQUARTERS FOR ARMY AND NAVY.  
E. H. Barton, Prop.

## Philadelphia, Pa.

**HOTEL WALTON**, PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
THOROUGHLY FIREPROOF  
500 Rooms, Single and En Suite  
ROBERT STAFFORD, GEO. W. SWETT,  
Proprietor. Manager.

**F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.**  
ARMY and NAVY  
Merchant Tailor.  
15th Street, opp. U. S. Treasury,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**CHARLES COOPEY**  
Military and Civilian Tailor. Equipment.  
Northeast Cor. Third and Stark Sts.,  
Second Floor, Portland, Oregon.

**PATENT BINDERS** for Filing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.  
93-101 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.  
By mail, postpaid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.00.  
93-101 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.  
By mail, postpaid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.00.

**HATFIELD & SONS,  
TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.**  
450 FIFTH AVENUE, Near 40th St. NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dress.

**CHAS. BLISS,** Tailor and Importer,  
Rooms 407-408-409-410-411, Claus Spreckles Building, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
Phone, Brown 971. Best Grades of Uniforms for OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY  
Los Angeles Branch 310-11-12 Lankershim Bldg., 3rd and Spring St.—Phone, Home 6118.

**JOHN G. HAAS, Uniforms,**

No. 39 East Orange Street, Lancaster, Penn.

Branch Offices: 256 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY, 1308 F STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.  
Well-known to Army Officers for the past Thirty years.

**RIDABOCK & CO.**  
112 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK  
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS  
**MILITARY UNIFORMS  
AND EQUIPMENTS**

**THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.,**  
ESTABLISHED 1829  
19 and 21 WEST 31st STREET,  
Opposite Army and Navy Club, NEW YORK.  
**CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS.**  
HIGHEST AWARD PARIS EXPOSITION 1900.

**HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,** SUCCESSORS TO  
HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN.  
ESTABLISHED 1815.  
734 Broadway, New York.  
Makers of the PATTERN EQUIPMENTS FOR THE ARMY UNIFORM BOARD and the  
SEALED STANDARD SAMPLES, PRESCRIBED IN GENERAL ORDERS NO. 81 and 132.  
ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENTS.

**RICE & DUVAL**  
**ARMY & NAVY TAILORS,**  
Fashionable Civilian Dress. J. H. STRAHAN  
231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Opposite Post Office.

**W.M. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY**  
FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS - - - PHILADELPHIA

**Army and Navy Officers  
Uniforms and Equipments**

Branch Offices:  
NEW YORK, 459 Broadway, Cor. Grand. BOSTON, 7 Temple Place

**OFFICIAL DRILL REGULATIONS**

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War, for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States.  
**DRILL REGULATIONS FOR THE INFANTRY.** Revised 1904, printed from advance proofs furnished by the General Staff United States Army.

Bound in extra strong bristol board, price 30 cents. Handsomely bound in semi-flexible vellum cloth the price is 50 cts. **DRILL WITH INTERPRETATIONS,** bound in semi-flexible vellum cloth, price 75 cents. Every student of the Drill should have this edition.

**MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY,** bound in bristol board, 25 cents; bound in leather 50 cents.

**MANUAL OF ARMS,** adapted to the Springfield Rifle, calibre .45, bound in bristol board, 10 cents.

The above prices include postage.  
The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application.

We also have for sale, sent by mail, prepaid, at the prices named:  
**FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS.** (Just Published.) Bound in cloth, 50 cents.

**FIRING REGULATIONS FOR SMALL ARMS,** bound in leather, \$1  
**ARMY REGULATIONS,** bound in cloth, \$1.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 93-101 Nassau St., New York.

**A Never Failing Water Supply**

with absolute safety, at small cost may be had by using the Improved Rider Hot Air Pumping Engine and

Improved Ericsson Hot Air Pumping Engine.

Built by us for more than 30 years and sold in every country in the world. Exclusively intended for pumping water. May be run by any ignorant boy or woman. So well built that their durability is yet to be determined, engines which were sold 30 years ago being still in active service.

Send stamp for "C3" Catalogue to nearest office.

**RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO.**

35 Warren St., New York. 239 Franklin St., Boston.  
40 Dearborn St., Chicago. 234 Craig St., West, Montreal, P.Q.  
40 North 7th St., Philadelphia. 22 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.  
Teniente Rey 71, Havana, Cuba.



**"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.**

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY  
**HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited,**  
Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

**American McInnes Anti-Corrosive Composition**  
**American McInnes Anti-Fouling Composition**

FOR BOTTOM OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.

Manufactured only by **GEORGE N. GARDINER & SON, No. 15 William St., New York.**  
Used by the principal Steamship Lines.  
Made in America of American Materials, and vastly superior to the English Compositions.  
The Smoothest Coating where Speed is desired.

**Quality and Quantity  
OF CIRCULATION**

are the points of greatest interest to an advertiser in selecting a medium for his use.

**THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**

possesses the largest quantity of circulation of any periodical in its field (more than the combined circulation of all other American Service periodicals).

The quality of the JOURNAL's circulation is sufficiently indicated by the fact that it is subscribed for by military and naval clubs, messes, libraries, reading rooms, etc., in all parts of the world and by a large proportion of the individual officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service, as well as by National Militia officers and organizations of the various States.

The rates for advertising in the JOURNAL are no higher than those of other military periodicals of far less circulation and prestige.

We are therefore warranted in saying that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is the most effective and economical means of reaching "the Service field," and also that an advertiser who wishes to cover this field must use the JOURNAL.

Rates and further information by addressing

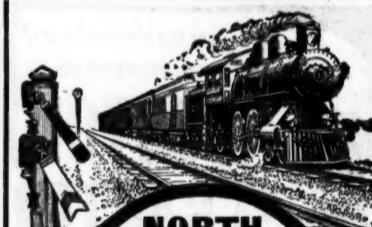
**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York**

**MILITARY  
EQUIPMENTS.**

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

**BENT & BUSH**

15 School Street,  
BOSTON.



**NORTH  
WEST  
AND  
NORTH-WEST**  
VIA  
**THE  
NORTH-WESTERN  
LINE**

Fast through train service to all points from Chicago, Milwaukee and Peoria on the East, to Omaha, Denver, the Black Hills, Salt Lake City and the Pacific Coast on the West, and northward to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Ashland, Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie.

*The Best of Everything.*

W. B. Kalskorn,  
P. T. H.  
Chicago, Ill.

**DRILL REGULATIONS**

Revised 1904, with or without Interpretations

**ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL**  
93 & 101 Nassau Street, New York

**WHITE CAPS**

**S. N. MEYER,**  
1231 P. A. Ave., N.W.,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.